

T H E
A M E R I C A N M U S E U M,

For J U L Y, 1788.

Letter from a young gentleman to his sister, on her removing from the country to live in the city.

THE tender anxiety, with which an affectionate brother must naturally be affected by every thing that concerns, however remotely, the present or future felicity of an amiable sister, alone induces me at this time to intrude upon your hours of gaiety and cheerfulness, and will, I flatter myself, at least secure me a favourable reception. I confess, my dear girl, I am but ill qualified for the task I have undertaken; but when I consider the change in your situation, and that upon the conduct which you may now adopt, and the sentiments you may now imbibe, your future character, consequence, and peace of mind in a great measure may depend; my regard for your interest overcomes every other consideration, and prevails upon me to throw together the following scattered thoughts, which may possibly be of some service to you in life.

My youth, and natural indulgence for your sex, will secure you from the rigid austerity of age, while the little experience I have had in the world, the observations upon mankind I have had an opportunity of making, and a certain turn of thought, which I would hope is not peculiar to myself, will prevent my adopting the maxims of the votaries of folly and dissipation, beyond what reason and virtue will justify.

You are now, my dear girl, arrived at a time of life, when the passions begin to unfold themselves, and the heart expands and discloses all its tender sensibilities; educated in the bosom of rural retirement, far from the liberties of the town, your mind is unsullied as the crystal stream; your soul the image of spotless purity; and your heart the seat of every virtuous, every delicate sentiment, void of art, and free from affection; that sweet

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timidity, that charming delicacy, that enchanting bashfulness, that artless, blushing modesty, which shrink from the most distant approach of every thing rude and indecent, and which form the brightest ornaments of your sex, shine in their fullest lustre throughout every part of your conduct. Such, my lovely girl, you appear to the friendly but impartial eye of your brother: but will my charming sister always deserve this character? Young as you are, and possessed of so gentle a disposition, will you have resolution sufficient to associate with those who are called the polite and well bred, the gay and fashionable ladies of the present day, without assuming their manners, and adopting their free and forward airs? without, like them, admitting the gentlemen among your acquaintance, to liberties, to familiarities, which, if they are not criminal, are at least inconsistent with that modesty, and chastity of manners, which constitute the first female charm, and the want of which the most brilliant accomplishments cannot compensate? Liberties, which will lessen the dignity of your character, and debase you in the eyes of those who are permitted to take them. Will not those indelicacies, which too many, who are called gentlemen, are accustomed to use in company of ladies, become familiar from their frequency, and less offensive by repetition, until what at first might shock and disgust, may at length appear even agreeable; and expressions for which a man ought to be kicked out of company, be perhaps heard with a smile? Should this alteration ever take place in my now amiable and blushing sister, should she sink into the common herd of what are called the polite, the fashionable, and even virtuous females, what distress will it give a heart which throbs with anxious solicitude for your felicity! How shall I pity your weak-

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ness, and mourn over the ruins of your former self!

But should you, my lovely girl, by an intercourse with the world, acquire just that ease and presence of mind, which is necessary for your own satisfaction, and to prevent your being embarrassed, (which is all you stand in need of, if you stand in need of any thing) without losing any thing of your present sensibility and delicacy—should you, while you feel yourself free and unconstrained in company, at the same time be able to maintain that modest reserve in the whole of your conduct, which, untinctured by haughtiness or pride, flows spontaneously from a native dignity of mind, and purity of heart—you will then have arrived as near to the perfection of the female character, as this state will permit, and will be the delight and admiration of our sex.

If those fashionable ladies, who obtrude themselves on us on every occasion—who admit every freedom which we please to take—who in public companies suffer themselves to be clasped in our arms, seated on our knees, kissed, pressed and toyed with in the most familiar manner—with whom our hands scarce need restraint; if they did but know how much they suffer in our opinion by such conduct, how cheap they tender themselves, how they lessen our esteem, and how much we prefer your amiable diffidence, your blushing timidity, they would endeavour to be like you, if not from principle, at least from pride, and the desire of making conquests. Believe me, my dear sister, I am well acquainted with the sentiments of our sex, and can assure you, however desirous they may be, that their companions of an hour, or of a day, should indulge them in every possible freedom, they wish to find very different manners in those whom they would choose for the companions of their lives. Besides, my dear girl, if once you suffer the rules of decency to be broken in upon by one, there is no drawing the line, nor will you find it easy to prevent every person, who passes for a gentleman, to treat you in the same manner; and be assured there are many who are called gentlemen, who have nothing but the name.

How mortifying ought it to be to an

amiable girl, to be hugged and flattered over by an insolent brute, because he happens to be well dressed and has money in his pocket, who is honoured beyond his desert by being admitted into her company? Indeed, to acknowledge the truth, among the most of us, if a young lady will admit every liberty that is not absolutely inconsistent with modesty, she will find it extremely difficult to prevent our taking still greater, and at times such as ought to be painful to any girl not lost to every sentiment of propriety.

Do you ask me how you shall prevent these liberties being taken with you? I answer, by shunning, as much as possible, those large and mixed companies, where there are no persons present, whose age, or the gravity of whose character, may in some measure lay a restraint upon the rest; and by uniformly and regularly checking every thing of that nature in its first attempt. That young lady, who, when a gentleman is sitting by her, will remove the hand that is pressing her knee, or otherwise improperly employed, and does it in such a manner as shews her disapprobation—or when a gentleman rudely attempts to clasp her in his arms, and ravish a kiss from her lovely lips, will with spirit put him from her, and assure him she does not approve such freedoms—will soon prevent their repetition. And do not, my dear girl, fear to give offence by such conduct. If he is a man of sense, he will approve it—he will admire you for it; if he is a fool, his displeasure is not worth your notice.

But indecent conduct is not all that a young lady has to guard against. Those who are the most rude and indelicate in their actions, are commonly equally licentious in their conversation. All the wit that many of our young gentlemen possess, consists in saying things that wound every delicate bosom, and crimson the cheek of modesty—that execrable kind of wit that consists in the use of double entendres, or expressions, which, though not absolutely shocking in themselves, naturally convey loose and immodest ideas—which in general are so plain, and intelligible, that it would be an insult to a young lady's understanding to suppose her ignorant of

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their meaning—and admitting her not to be ignorant, the most infamous rudeness and brutality to utter in her presence. Persons, who are no better acquainted with that respect and delicacy which ought to be observed in company of every lady, and much more of one of *your* youth, beauty, and merit, ought to be avoided as you would avoid the pestilence: *this* can only affect your health, your life; *that* affects the reputation, and is a canker worm which preys upon and blasts the fairest, loveliest flower of virgin modesty. And can it be possible that there are polite and fashionable young ladies, whose faces are ever ready, on such occasions, to wear the smile of approbation, while the archness of their looks gives sufficient notice that they perfectly comprehend the full extent of the meaning? yet, my dear girl, doubt not but there was a time, when they, too, would have blushed at the first approaches of indelicacy—such is the terrible devastation made in the female breast, by habit, custom, and that vanity, and rage for admiration, even the admiration of fools and brutes, which frequently at first prevent a young lady from shewing her disapprobation of improper conduct, for fear of losing one from the wretched train of her admirers. And after having suffered the first breach of decency to pass unnoticed, it serves as a precedent to encourage a second, and makes it more difficult for her then to assume that propriety of conduct she ought at first to have adopted, and look out of countenance every thing rude and indelicate; until at length by its frequency, it becomes familiar, and all her chaste sensibility being lost, it is no longer offensive to her polluted ear. Behold, my lovely girl, the blessed effects (too frequently) of a town education; and the expence at which those phantoms which are called politeness and good breeding, are often purchased! but are there no exceptions to this censure? yes, my dear girl, I acknowledge with pleasure that there are some bright examples, who to all that real ease and elegance which the town would claim, though not very justly, as peculiar to itself, unite all the delicate reserve, blushing modesty, and sensibility of the country: in the number of these,

you, my amiable sister, I am confident will deserve a distinguished place.

All I ask of heaven for you, is, that you may never divest yourself of your present manners, but preserve them pure and untainted; then will you ever be admired, beloved, and esteemed. These are sentiments which few, my dear, will be honest enough to declare to you. Your own sex, conscious of the ascendancy over our hearts, which the innocence and purity of your manners must give you, will be solicitous to laugh you out of them, as being awkward and unfashionable—the effects of a country education; and will endeavour to degrade you to a level with themselves. And the most of our sex, having nothing more in view, by their general intercourse with the ladies, than mere momentary pleasures, unmeaning gallantry, or the gratification of their vanity, and self importance, care nothing about them, beyond the present hour, and are well pleased to take every liberty with which they can be indulged, as they are thereby freed from the restraint they must otherwise observe, and are furnished with a subject to boast of among their associates. And here, my dearest girl, I cannot dismiss this subject without giving you one caution. Oh! never let it give that little breast one moment's pain to see a greater croud of triflers buzzing round one of those pert forward things! May female vanity never excite in that gentle bosom one transient wish to obtain their followers by imitating their conduct! would my dear girl wish to have her lovely person all disfigured with sores, that she might be honoured with the attendance of a swarm of flies? Why, then, would you wish that your mind should be sullied, and your manners deformed, to draw round you a swarm of insects still more insignificant and contemptible?

But now let me proceed to a subject more agreeable and pleasing. Nature, my dear girl, has been indulgent to you in her gifts, and has lavished upon you external beauty, with a bounteous hand: she has formed you with a person truly lovely. You are pretty; this will be told you by every dangler that may hang about you. But will they all be

as honest as your brother, who, while he with pleasure acknowledges the justice of their praise, would wish you to act as though you alone were ignorant of your charms; and would be distressed to see you become proud and vain, and assume a thousand ridiculous and affected airs, which to every person of sentiment, are infinitely more disgusting, than all the ravages of the small pox? Though you are beautiful, think not your beauty alone sufficient to constitute your merit. Be, my dear girl, as assiduous to cultivate your understanding, to improve your mind, to acquire every truly female and elegant accomplishment, as you would be, if you had not one single recommendation to our favour besides. Beauty of person may catch us at first; but the beauties of the mind can alone secure any conquest worth making. Sickness and disease may, in a moment, strip you of the bloom of the rose, and tarnish the whiteness of the lily! at least those charms must wither and decay, when the winter of life approaches: the beauties of the mind will survive all the runs of sickness and age, and endure beyond the grave. Beauty of person soon becomes familiar, and palls in possession: but virtue and sense will ever improve, and be ever still higher prized as they are better known. I have now only to claim your indulgence for a moment upon the article of dress, although it is a subject scarcely of sufficient importance to take up much time or consideration. Neatness and elegance is what you ought principally to have in view; every thing beyond that must be left in a great measure to your own taste, and the fashions of the day, which, as long as they are not inconsistent with decency, ought in some measure to be regarded, but in such a manner that you may not appear whimsically in, or singularly out of them; and that your imitating them may seem rather a sacrifice made to the opinion of others, than to proceed from any fondness, or approbation for them of your own. There is a degree of ill-nature in that satire and ridicule on female fashions and dress, many are so fond to adopt, which I acknowledge I could never approve. 'Tis true, if a girl devotes that time

which ought to be employed in more important concerns, to the care of her person—if she places her supreme merit in her clothes and ornaments—if she assumes to herself consequence and state, and looks down superciliously on such as do not equal her in those respects—she then becomes the just object of our ridicule and contempt, be her dress what it will.

But from this folly, I am confident, my lovely girl is secure: she will always have too just an opinion of her own merit, to think it depends on those external appendages which she puts on and off every day at pleasure: she will always be sensible that she adds graces to her dress, instead of borrowing them from it: nor will she ever forget that "True loveliness needs not the foreign aid of ornament, but is, when unadorned, adorned the most;" and if she imitates the reigning modes, it will be rather an act of condescension, and to avoid the imputation of singularity.

But while I would have you to give into such fashions as are innocent and consistent with decency, I would conjure you, my dear girl, by all that solicitude I feel for your happiness, to spurn at every thing that is the contrary. Let who will imitate them, may you be nobly singular. When I see a young lady displaying to every licentious eye, her snow white bosom and panting breasts, with flays cut down before, the better to expose them to view—unveiled even by a thin shade of gauze—or when, to shew a fine ankle, the petticoat is shortened, until half the leg is exposed to our sight—I blush for her indelicacy, and am astonished at her folly.

Let me draw, my dear sister, the portrait I would have you to resemble. I would wish you possessed of that undefiled and benevolent religion, which descends from heaven, and refines and purifies the human heart—free from the rage of bigotry, the gloom of superstition, and the extravagancies of enthusiasm. I would wish you to be unaffectedly modest, without prudery—cheerful, easy, and sociable, without levity, pertness, and forwardness—affable and frank, without ever forgetting that delicate reserve, absolutely necessary to support the dignity of your character, and to

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I have now, my dear girl, very imperfectly executed what I had in view, when I took up my pen. Receive it as the strongest proof of my esteem, of my friendship for you. I have thrown these thoughts upon paper, that you may have them remaining by you, and would willingly hope that sometimes, in the hour of leisure and retirement, you may think them worth a second reading. I have omitted a thousand things I wished to have said; but have already made this letter too long; to supply the deficiency I have put into your hands Mrs. Chappone's letters to her niece, and Fordyce's sermons for young ladies;* they are books which ought to be engraven in letters of gold, and can never be too often read by your sex.†

NOTES.

C. F.

* *In addition to these very valuable books, Gregory's legacy to his daughters, is strongly recommended to the perusal of every lady, whether young or advanced in life. It contains in a small compass, and in a pleasing style, the essence of numerous volumes; and were it possible, should be indelibly impressed on the minds of all those of the fair sex, who seek to enjoy the admiration and esteem of men of sense, or to act the parts allotted them in life with the plaudits of the world, and (what is more important) of a self-approving conscience.—C.*

† *This excellent letter is extracted from the united states magazine, published anno 1779, in Philadelphia, by Mr. Francis Bailey. It contains no characteristics to ascertain whether or not it is of American origin.—C.*

Letters on marriage. Ascribed to the rev. John Witherspoon, president of Princeton college.

LETTER I.

I Offer, with some hesitation, to your readers, a few reflections upon the married state. I express myself thus, because the subject has been so often and so fully treated, and by writers of the first class, that it may be thought nothing now remains to be said that can merit attention. My only apology is, that what I offer is the fruit of real observation and personal reflection. It is not a copy of any man's writings, but of my own thoughts: and therefore if the sentiments should not be in themselves wholly new, they may possibly appear in a light not altogether common. I shall give you them in the way of aphorisms, or observations; and subjoin to each a few thoughts by way of proof or illustration.

1. Nothing can be more contrary to reason or public utility, than the conversation and writings of those who turn matrimony into ridicule; yet it is in many cases as weakly defended, as it is unjustly attacked.

Those, who treat marriage with ridicule, act in direct and deliberate opposition to the order of providence, and to the constitution of the society of which they are members. The true reason why they are borne with so patiently, is, that the Author of our nature has implanted in us instinctive propensities, which are by much too strong for their feeble attacks. But if we are to estimate the malignity of a man's conduct or sentiments, not from their effect, but from their native tendency, and his inward disposition, it is not easy to imagine any thing more criminal, than an attempt to bring marriage into disesteem. It is plainly an effort, not only to destroy the happiness, but to prevent the existence of human nature. A man who continues through life in a single state, ought, in justice, to endeavour to satisfy the public that his case is singular, and that he has some insuperable obstacle to plead in his excuse. If, instead of this, he reasons in defence of his own conduct, and takes upon him to condemn that of others, it is at once incredible and absurd;

that is to say, he can scarcely be believed to be sincere. And whether he be sincere or not, he deserves to be detested.

In support of the last part of my remark, let it be observed, that those who write in defence of marriage, usually give such sublime and exalted descriptions, as are not realized in one case of a thousand; and therefore cannot be a just motive of action to a considerate man. Instead of insisting on the absolute necessity of marriage for the service of the state, and the solid advantages that arise from it to domestic comfort, in ordinary cases; they give us a certain refined idea of felicity, which hardly exists any where but in the writer's imagination. Even the Spectator, than who there is hardly in our language a more just and rational writer, after saying many excellent things in defence of marriage, scarcely ever fails to draw the character of a lady in such terms, that I may safely say not above one that answers the description is to be found in a parish, or perhaps a county. Now, is it not much better to leave the matter to the force of nature, than to urge it by such arguments as these? Is the manner of thinking induced by such writings, likely to hasten or to postpone, a man's entering into the married state?

There is also a fault I think to be found in almost every writer who speaks in favour of the female sex, that they over-rate the charms of the outward form. This is the case in all romances—a class of writings to which the world is very little indebted. The same thing may be said of plays, where the heroine for certain, and often all the ladies that are introduced, are represented as inimitably beautiful. Even Mr. Addison himself in his admirable description of *Martia*, which he puts in the mouth of *Juba*, though it begins with

'Tis not a set of features or complexion, &c.

Yet could not help inserting

True, she is fair; oh, how divinely fair!

Now, I apprehend this is directly contrary to what should be the design of every moral writer. Men are naturally too apt to be carried away with the admiration of a beautiful face.

Must it not, therefore, confirm them in this error, when beauty is made an essential part of every amiable character? The preference such writers pretend to give to the mental qualities, goes but a little way to remedy the evil. If they are never separated in the description, wherever men find the one, they will presume upon the other. But is this according to truth, or agreeable to experience? What vast numbers of the most valuable women are to be found, who are by no means "divinely fair?" Are these all to be neglected then? or is it not certain, from experience, that there is not a single quality, on which matrimonial happiness depends so little, as outward form? Every other quality that is good, will go a certain length to atone for what is bad; as, for example, if a woman is active and industrious in her family, it will make a husband bear with more patience a little anxiety of countenance, or fretfulness of temper, though in themselves disagreeable. But (always supposing the honey-moon to be over) I do not think that beauty atones in the least degree for any bad quality whatever; it is, on the contrary, an aggravation of them, being considered as a breach of faith, or deception, by holding out a false signal.

6. In the married state, in general, there is not so much happiness as young lovers dream of; nor is there by far so much unhappiness, as loose authors universally suppose.

The first part of this aphorism will probably be easily admitted. Before mentioning, however, the little I mean to say upon it, I beg leave to observe, that it would be quite wrong to blame the tenderness and fervency of affection, by which the sexes are drawn to one another, and that generous devotedness of heart, which is often to be seen on one, and sometimes on both sides. This is nature itself; and when under the restraint of reason, and government of prudence, may be greatly subservient to the future happiness of life. But there is certainly an extravagance of sentiment and language on this subject, that is at once ridiculous in itself, and the proper cause, in due time, of wretchedness and disappointment.

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sensations himself, and has leisure to be amused, dip a little into the love-songs that have been composed and published from Anacreon to the present day, and what a fund of entertainment will he find provided for him! The heathen gods and goddesses are the standing and lawful means of celebrating the praises of a mistress; before whom, no doubt, Venus for beauty, and Minerva for wisdom, must go for nothing. Every image in nature has been called up to heighten our idea of female charms—the paleness of the lily, the freshness of the rose, the blush of the violet, and the vermilion of the peach. This is even still nothing. One of the most approved topics of a love-sick writer is, that all nature fades and mourns at the absence of his fair, and puts on a new bloom at her approach. All this, we know well, has place only in his imagination; for nature proceeds quietly in her course, without minding him or his charmer in the least. But we are not yet done. The glory of the heavenly orbs, the lustre of the sun himself, and even the joys of heaven, are frequently and familiarly introduced, to express a lover's happiness or hopes. Flames, darts, arrows, and lightning from a female eye, have been expressions as old at least as the art of writing, and are still in full vogue. Some of these we can find no other fault with, than that they are a little *entré* as the French express it; but I confess that I have been sometimes surprised at the choice of lightning, because it is capable of a double application, and may put us in mind that some wives have lightning in their eyes sufficient to terrify a husband, as well as the maids have to consume a lover.

Does not all this plainly shew, that young persons are apt to indulge themselves with romantic expectations of a height, both extrinsic and permanent, such as never did and never can exist? And does it not at the same time expose matrimony to the scoffs of libertines, who, knowing that these raptures must soon come to an end, think sufficient to disparage the state itself, that some inconsiderate persons we not met with in it, what it was never intended to bestow?

I proceed, therefore, to observe that

there is not by far so much unhappiness in the married state in general, as loose authors universally suppose. I choose to state the argument in this manner, because it is much more satisfying than drawing pictures of the extremes on either hand. It signifies very little, on the one hand, to describe the state of a few persons distinguished for understanding, successful in life, respected by the public, and dear to one another; or on the other, those hateful brawls which by and by produce an advertisement in the newspapers, "Whereas Sarah, the wife of the subscriber, has eloped from his bed and board," &c. If we would treat of this matter with propriety, we must consider how it stands among the bulk of mankind. The proposition, then, I mean to establish, is, that there is much less unhappiness in the matrimonial state than is often apprehended, and indeed as much real comfort as there is any ground to expect.

To support this truth, I observe, that taking mankind throughout, we find much more satisfaction and cheerfulness in the married than in the single. In proportion to their numbers, I think of those that are grown up to maturer years, or past the meridian of life, there is a much greater degree ofpreviſhneſs and diſcontent, whimſicalneſs and peculiarity, in the laſt than in the firſt. The proſpect of continuing ſingle to the end of life, narrows the mind, and cloſes the heart. I knew an inſtance of a gentleman of good eſtate, who lived ſingle till he was paſt forty, and he was eſteemed by all his neighbours not only frugal, but mean in ſome parts of his conduct. The ſame perſon afterwards marrying and having children, every body obſerved that he became liberal and open-hearted on the change, when one would have thought he had a ſtronger motive than before, to ſave and hoard up. On this a neighbour of his made a remark, as a philoſopher, that every ultimate paſſion is ſtronger than an intermediate one; that a ſingle perſon loves wealth immediately, and on its own account; whereas a parent can ſcarcely help preferring his children before it, and valuing it only for their ſakes.

This leads me to obſerve, that marriage muſt be the ſource of happineſs, as being the immediate cauſe of many

other relations, the most interesting and delightful. I cannot easily figure to myself any man who does not look upon it as the first of earthly blessings, to have children, to be the objects of attachment and care when they are young, and to inherit his name and substance, when he himself must, in the course of nature, go off the stage. Does not this very circumstance give unspeakable dignity to each parent in the other's eye, and serve to increase and confirm that union, which youthful passion, and less durable motives, first occasioned to take place? I the rather choose to mention this argument, because neither exalted understandings, nor elegance of manners, are necessary to give it force. It is felt by the peasant as well as by the prince; and, if we believe some observers on human life, its influence is not less, but greater in the lower than in the higher ranks.

Before I proceed to any farther remarks, I must say a few words, to prevent or remove a deception which very probably leads many into error on this subject. It is no other than a man's supposing what would not give him happiness, cannot give it to another. Because, perhaps, there are few married women, whose persons, conversation, manners, and conduct, are altogether to his taste, he takes upon him to conclude, that the husbands, in these numerous instances, must lead a miserable life. Is it needful to say any thing to shew the fallacy of this? The taste and dispositions of men are as various as their faces; and therefore what is displeasing to one, may be, not barely tolerable, but agreeable to another. I have known a husband delighted with his wife's fluency and poignancy of speech in scolding her servants, and another who was not able to bear the least noise of that kind with patience.

Having obviated this mistake, it will be proper to observe, that through all the lower and middle ranks of life, there is generally a good measure of matrimonial or domestic comfort, when their circumstances are easy, or their estate growing. This is easily accounted for, not only from their being free from one of the most usual causes of peevishness and discontent, but because the affairs of a

family are very seldom in a thriving state, unless both contribute their share of diligence; so that they have not only a common happiness to share, but a joint merit in procuring it. Men may talk in raptures of youth and beauty, wit and sprightliness, and a hundred other shining qualities; but after seven years cohabitation, not one of them is to be compared with good family management, which is seen at every meal, and felt every hour in the husband's purse. To this, however, I must apply the caution given above. Such a wife may not appear quite killing to a stranger on a transient visit. There are a few distinguished examples of women of first rate understandings, who have all the elegance of court-breeding in the parlour, and all the frugality and activity of a farmer's wife in the kitchen; but I have not found this to be the case in general. I learned from a certain author many years ago, that "a great care of household affairs generally spoils the free, careless air of a fine lady;" and I have seen no reason to disbelieve it since.

Once more, so far as I have been able to form a judgment, wherever there is a great and confessed superiority of understanding on one side, with some good nature on the other, there is domestic peace. It is of little consequence whether the superiority be on the side of the man or the woman, provided the ground of it be manifest. The fiercest contentions are generally where the just title to command is not quite clear. I am sensible I may bring a little ridicule upon myself here. It will be alleged that I have clearly established the right of female authority over that species of husbands, known by the name of henpeckt. But I beg that the nature of my position may be attentively considered. I have said, "Wherever there is a great and confessed superiority of understanding." Should not a man comply with reason, when offered by his wife, as well as any body else? or ought he to be against reason because his wife is for it? I, therefore, take the liberty of rescuing from the number of the henpeckt, those who ask the advice, and follow the direction of their wives in most cases, because they are really better than

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any they could give themselves; reserving those only under the old denomination, who, thro' fear, are subject, not to reason, but to passion and ill humour. I shall conclude this observation with saying, for the honour of the female sex, that I have known a greater number of instances of just and amiable conduct, in case of a great inequality of judgment, when the advantage was on the side of the woman, than when it was on that of the man. I have known many women of judgment and prudence, who carried it with the highest respect and decency to weak and capricious husbands; but not many men of distinguished abilities, who did not betray, if not contempt, at least great indifference, towards weak or trifling wives.

Some other things I had intended to offer upon this subject, but as the discourse has been drawn out to a greater length than I expected, and they will come in with at least equal propriety under other maxims, if I shall resume the subject, I conclude at present.

EPAMINONDAS.

(To be continued.)

A series of letters on education.

LETTER I.

AFTER so long a delay, I now set myself to fulfil my promise of writing to you a few thoughts on the education of children.— Though I cannot wholly purge myself of the crimes of laziness and procrastination, yet I do assure you, what contributed not a little to its being hitherto not done, was, that I considered it not as an ordinary letter, but what deserved to be carefully meditated on, and thoroughly digested. The concern you shew on this subject, is highly commendable: for there is no part of your duty, as a christian, or a citizen, which will be of greater service to the public, or a source of greater comfort to yourself.

The consequence of my thinking so long upon it, before committing my thoughts to paper, will probably be the taking the thing in a greater compass than either of us at first intended,

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and writing a series of letters, instead of one. With this view, I begin with a preliminary to the successful education of children, viz. that husband and wife ought to be entirely one upon this subject, not only agreed as to the end, but as to the means to be used, and the plan to be followed, in order to attain it. It ought to encourage you to proceed in your design, that I am persuaded you will not only meet with no opposition to a rational and serious education of your children, but great assistance from Mrs. S.—* * * * *

The erased lines contained a compliment, written with great sincerity: but recollecting that there are no rules yet settled for distinguishing true compliment from flattery, I have blotted them out: on which, perhaps, you will say to yourself, “he is falsifying the character which his enemies give him, who say, it is the nature of the man to deal much more in satire than in panegyric.” However, I content myself with repeating, that certainly husband and wife ought to conspire and co-operate in every thing relating to the education of their children; and if their opinions happen, in any particular, to be different, they ought to examine and settle the matter privately, by themselves, that not the least opposition may appear either to children or servants. When this is the case, every thing is enforced by a double authority, and recommended by a double example: but when it is otherwise, the pains taken are commonly more than lost, not being able to do any good, and certainly producing very much evil.

Be pleased to remember, that this is by no means intended against those unhappy couples, who, being essentially different in principles and character, live in a state of continual war. It is of little advantage to speak either to, or of such persons. But even differences incomparably smaller, are of very bad consequence: when one, for example, thinks a child may be carried out, and the other thinks it is wrong; when one thinks a way of speaking is dangerous, and the other is positive there is nothing in it. The things themselves D

may indeed be of little moment : but the want of concurrence in the parents, or the want of mutual esteem and deference, easily observed even by very young children, is of the greatest importance.

As you and I have chiefly in view the religious education of children, I take it to be an excellent preliminary, that parental affection should be purified by the principles, and controuled or directed by the precepts, of religion. A parent should rejoice in his children as they are the gift of a gracious God ; should put his trust in the care of an indulgent providence for the preservation of his offspring, as well as himself ; should be supremely desirous that they may be, in due time, the heirs of eternal life ; and, as he knows the absolute dependence of every creature upon the will of God, should be ready to resign them at what time his Creator shall see proper to demand them. This happy qualification of parental tenderness will have a powerful influence in preventing mistakes in the conduct of education. It will be the most powerful of all incitements to duty, and at the same time a restraint upon that natural fondness and indulgence, which, by a sort of fascination or fatality, makes parents often do or permit what their judgment condemns, and then excuse themselves by saying that no doubt it is wrong, but truly they cannot help it.

Another preliminary to the proper education of children, is a firm persuasion of the benefit of it, and the probable, at least, if not certain success of it, when faithfully and prudently conducted. This puts an edge upon the spirit, and enables the christian not only to make some attempts, but to persevere with patience and diligence. I know not a common saying either more false or pernicious, than " that the children of good men are as bad as others." This saying carries in it a supposition, that whereas the force of education is confessed with respect to every other human character and accomplishment, it is of no consequence at all as to religion. This, I think, is contrary to daily experience. Where do we expect to find young persons piously disposed but in pious families ? the exceptions, or rather appearances to the contrary,

are easily accounted for, in more ways than one. Many persons appear to be religious, while they are not so in reality, but are chiefly governed by the applause of men. Hence their visible conduct may be specious, or their public performances applauded, and yet their families be neglected.

It must also be acknowledged, that some truly well disposed persons are extremely defective or imprudent in this part of their duty, and therefore it is no wonder that it should not succeed. This was plainly the case with Eli, whose sons, we are told, made themselves vile, and he restrained them not. However, I must observe, if we allow such to be truly good men, we must, at the same time, confess that this was a great drawback upon their character ; and that they differed very much from the father of the faithful, who had this honourable testimony given of him by God, I know him, that he will command his children and his household after him, that they serve me. To this we may add, that the child of a good man, who is seen to follow dissolute courses, draws the attention of mankind more upon him, and is much more talked of, than another person of the same character. Upon the whole, it is certainly of moment, that one who desires to educate his children in the fear of God, should do it in an humble persuasion, that, if he is not defective in his own duty, he will not be denied the blessing of success. I could tell you some remarkable instances of parents, who seemed to labour in vain for a long time, and yet were so happy as to see a change at last ; and of some children, in whom even after the death of the parents, the seed which was early sown, and seemed to have been entirely smothered, has at last produced fruit. And indeed no less seems to follow from the promise, annexed to the command, train up a child in the way that he should go, and when he is old, he will not depart from it.

Having laid down these preliminaries, I shall say a few things upon the preservation of the health of children. Perhaps you will think this belongs only to the physician : but though a physician ought to be employed to apply remedies in dangerous cases, any man, with a little reflection, may be

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allowed to form some judgment as to the ordinary means of their preservation; nay, I cannot help being of opinion, that any other man is fitter than a physician for this purpose. His thoughts are so constantly taken up with the rules of his art, that it is an hundred to one he will prescribe more methods and medicines than can be used with safety.

The fundamental rules for preserving the health of children, are, cleanliness, liberty, and free air. By cleanliness, I do not mean keeping the outside of their clothes in a proper condition to be seen before company, nor hindering them from fouling their hands and feet, when they are capable of going abroad, but keeping them dry in the night time, when young, and frequently washing their bodies with cold water, and other things of the same nature and tendency. The second rule is liberty. All persons, young and old, love liberty; and as far as it does them no harm, it will certainly do them good. Many a free born subject is kept a slave for the first ten years of his life; and is so much handled and carried about by women in his infancy, that the limbs, and other parts of his body, are frequently mis-shapen, and the whole very much weakened; besides, the spirits, when under confinement, are generally in a dull and languishing state. The best exercise in the world for children, is to let them romp and jump about, as soon as they are able, according to their own fancy. This, in the country, is best done in the fields; in a city, a well aired room is better than being sent into the streets under the care of a servant, very few of whom are able so far to curb their own inclinations, as to let the children follow theirs, even where they may do it with safety. As to free air, there is nothing more essentially necessary to the strength and growth of animals and plants. If a few plants of any kind are sown in a close confined place, they commonly grow up tall, small, and very weak. I have seen a bed of beans in a garden, under the shade of a hedge or a tree, very long and slender, which brought to my mind a young family of quality, trained up in a delicate manner, who, if they grow at all, grow to

length, but never to thickness. So universal is this, that I believe a body of a sturdy or well built make, is reckoned among them a coarse and vulgar thing.

There is one thing, with regard to servants, that I would particularly recommend to your attention. All children are liable to accidents: these may happen unavoidably; but do generally arise from the carelessness of servants, and to this they are almost always attributed by parents. This disposes all servants, good and bad, to conceal them from the parents, when they can possibly do it. By this means children often receive hurts in falls, or otherwise, which, if known in time, might be easily remedied, but not being known, either prove fatal, or make them lame, or deformed. A near relation of mine has a high shoulder and a distorted waste from this very cause. To prevent such accidents, it is necessary to take all pains possible to acquire the confidence of servants, and convince them of the necessity of concealing nothing. There are two dispositions in parents, which hinder the servants from making discoveries; the first is, when they are very passionate, and apt to storm or rage against their servants, for every real or supposed neglect. Such persons can never expect a confession, which must be followed by such terrible vengeance. The other is, when they are tender-hearted or timorous to excess, which makes them shew themselves deeply affected or greatly terrified upon any little accident that befalls their children. In this case, the very best servants are unwilling to tell them, through fear of making them miserable. In such cases, therefore, I would advise parents, whatever may be their real opinions, to discover them as little as possible to their servants. Let them still inculcate this maxim, that there should be no secrets concerning children, kept from those most nearly interested in them. And that there may be no temptation to such conduct, let them always appear as cool and composed as possible, when any discovery is made, and be ready to forgive a real fault, in return for a candid acknowledgment.

(To be continued.)

An account of a remarkable fish.

ABOUT a year and a half ago, a man exhibited, in this city, a very extraordinary fish, which I once saw, and, as far as I can recollect, will give a description of it, and its surprising qualities.

It was about two feet and an half long, as near as I can guess; of a dusky green colour on the back, and white on the belly. It resembled an eel in shape, but was somewhat thicker, in proportion to its length. The head was flat, and very like the head of our common cat-fish, with two small eyes, and full of very dark spots; it seemed to have several small holes about the head, like a lamprey eel. A long thin skin very white, extended along the middle of the belly, from the head to the tail, which seemed to be in a constant waving motion. I do not recollect, that it had any fins at all, unless there were two a little below the head; of this, however, I am not very certain. It is said to have been brought from Surinam. But what amazed every body was the power this fish had of giving an electric shock, in what proportion it pleased, from the smallest sensible spark, to a force, I am told, that would knock a man down. If a number of people took hold of each others' hands, and the first person touched the fish with his finger, whilst the last provoked him by squeezing him with his hand, the shock was immediately communicated to the whole circle, and every person felt it, at the same instant, pass his arms and breast, as it does from the electric phial.

I was told that Mr. Kinnerly had contrived a little machine for interrupting the communication, by which the spark was obliged to leap from one bent wire to another; and that, on trying the experiment in the dark, the electric fluid was very visible, exactly resembling the common electric spark in every thing.

When small live fish were put into the vessel with him for food, they swam about without fear or molestation; but when he had a mind to make a repast, he singled out which ever he chose, and, approaching his prey, only seemed to smell at him, and instantly the little victim turned

belly upwards; floated on the water; and was then seized and devoured.

Such was the wonderful power nature had given this fish to defend it from its enemies, and procure food. There seems to be no way of accounting for the properties it possessed, by the present received philosophy of electricity. Water is said to be one of the best conductors or dispersers of the electric fluid that we know of, except metals; how then could this fish, suspended in water, collect or retain that subtle matter? or, by what economy could it proportion the shock to its inclination?

This fish is not of the torpedo kind. By all the accounts I have ever read or heard of the torpedo, it is a flat fish, and cannot communicate its shock to several persons by taking hold of hands, but only to one person in contact with it, or wincing it with a stick; which is supposed to be affected by a strong muscular stroke producing a benumbing jar; very different from the sensation of an electric shock.

Philadelphia, March 1776.



November, 1781.

Address delivered by M. l'abbé Baudole, to congress, the supreme executive council and the assembly of Pennsylvania, &c. &c. who were invited by his excellency the minister of France, to attend in the Roman catholic church in Philadelphia, during the celebration of divine service, and thanksgiving for the capture of lord Cornwallis.

Gentlemen,

ANumerous people assembled to render thanks to the Almighty for his mercies, is one of the most affecting objects, and worthy the attention of the Supreme Being. While camps resound with triumphal acclamations—while nations rejoice in victory and glory, the most honourable office a minister of the altars can fill, is to be the organ by which public gratitude is conveyed to the Omnipotent.

Those miracles, which he once wrought for his chosen people, are renewed in our favour; and it would be equally ungrateful and impious not to acknowledge, that the event which

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lately confounded our enemies, and frustrated their designs, was the wonderful work of that God who guards your liberties.

And who but he could so combine the circumstances which led to success? We have seen our enemies push forward, amid perils almost innumerable, amid obstacles almost insurmountable, to the spot which was designed to witness their disgrace: yet they eagerly sought it, as their theatre of triumph!

Blind as they were, they bore hunger, thirst, and inclement skies, poured their blood in battle against brave republicans, and crossed immense regions to confine themselves in another Jericho, whose walls were fated to fall before another Joshua. It is he, whose voice commands the winds, the seas and the seasons, who formed a junction on the same day, in the same hour, between a formidable fleet from the south, and an army rushing from the north, like an impetuous torrent. Who but he, in whose hands are the hearts of men, could inspire the allied troops with the friendships, the confidence, the tenderness of brothers? How is it that two nations once divided, jealous, inimical, and nursed in reciprocal prejudices, are now become so closely united, as to form but one? Worldlings would say, it is the wisdom, the virtue, and moderation of their chiefs; it is a great national interest which has performed this prodigy. They will say, that to the skill of the generals, to the courage of the troops, to the activity of the whole army, we must attribute this splendid success. Ah! they are ignorant, that the combining of so many fortunate circumstances, is an emanation from the all perfect mind; that courage, that skill, that activity, bear the sacred impress of him who is divine.

For how many favours have we not to thank him during the course of the present year? Your union, which was at first supported by justice alone, has been consolidated by your courage: and the knot, which ties you together, is become indissoluble, by the accession of all the states, and the unanimous voice of all the confederates. You present to the universe the noble sight of a society, which,

founded in equality and justice, secures to the individuals who compose it, the utmost happiness which can be derived from human institutions. This advantage, which so many other nations have been unable to procure, even after ages of efforts and misery, is granted by divine providence to the united states; and its adorable decrees have marked the present moment for the completion of that memorable and happy revolution which has taken place in this extensive continent. While your counsels were thus acquiring new energy, rapid and multiplied successes have crowned your arms in the southern states.

We have seen the unfortunate citizens of these states forced from their peaceful abodes; after a long and cruel captivity, old men, women and children, thrown, without mercy, into a foreign country. Master of their lands and their slaves, amid his temporary affluence, a superb victor rejoiced in their distresses. But Philadelphia has witnessed their patience and fortitude; they have found here another home, and, though driven from their native soil, they have blessed God, that he has delivered them from their enemies, and conducted them to a country where every just and feeling man has stretched out the helping hand of benevolence. Heaven rewards their virtues. Three large states are at once wrestled from the foe. The rapacious foldier has been compelled to take refuge behind his ramparts; and oppression has vanished like those phantoms which are dissipated by the morning ray.

On this solemn occasion, we might renew our thanks to the God of battles, for the success he has granted to the arms of your allies, and your friends, by land and by sea, through the other parts of the globe. But let us not recal those events which too clearly prove how much the hearts of our enemies have been obdurate. Let us prostrate ourselves at the altar, and implore the God of mercy to suspend his vengeance, to spare them in his wrath, to inspire them with sentiments of justice and moderation, to terminate their obstinacy and error, and to ordain that your victories be followed by peace and tranquility. Let us beseech him to continue to

shed on the councils of the king your ally, that spirit of wisdom, of justice, and of courage, which has rendered his reign so glorious. Let us intreat him to maintain in each of the states that intelligence by which the united states are inspired. Let us return him thanks that a faction, whose rebellion he has corrected, now deprived of support, is annihilated. Let us offer him pure hearts, unsoiled by private hatred or public dissention; and let us, with one will and one voice, pour forth to the Lord that hymn of praise, by which christians celebrate their gratitude and his glory.



Address to the ministers of the gospel of every denomination in the united states.

FROM the nature of your pursuits, and from your influence in society, I am encouraged to address you upon subjects of the utmost importance to the present and future happiness of your fellow-citizens, as well as to the prosperity of the united states.

Under the great diversity of opinions, you entertain in religion, you are all united in inculcating the necessity of morals. In this business, you are neither catholics nor protestants—churchmen nor dissenters. One spirit actuates you all. From the success, or failure, of your exertions in the cause of virtue, we anticipate the freedom or slavery of our country. Even the new government of the united states, from which so many advantages are expected, will neither restore order, nor establish justice among us, unless it be accompanied and supported by morality, among all classes of people. Impressed with a sense of the truth of these observations, I shall briefly point out a few of those practices, which prevail in America, which exert a pernicious influence upon morals, and thereby prepare our country for misery and slavery.

I shall begin by pointing out, in the first place, the mischievous effects of spirituous liquors upon the morals of our citizens.

1. They render the temper peevish and passionate. They beget quarrels, and lead to profane and indecent

language. They are the parents of idleness and extravagance, and the certain forerunners of poverty, and frequently of jail, wheelbarrows, and the gallows. They are likewise injurious to health and life, and kill more than the pestilence, or the sword. Our legislatures, by permitting the use of them, for the sake of the patri duty collected from them, act as absurdly as a prince would do, who should permit the cultivation of a poisonous nut, which every year carried off ten thousand of his subjects, because it yielded a revenue of thirty thousand pounds a year. These ten thousand men would produce annually by their labour, or by paying a trifling impost upon any one of the necessities of life, twenty times that sum. In order to put an end to the desolating effects of spirituous liquors, it will be proper for our ministers to preach against, not the abuse of them only, but their use altogether. They are never necessary but in sickness; and then they are better applied to the outside, than to the inside of the body.

2. Frequent elections produce idleness—tempt to drunkenness, and prove the seeds of calumnies, falsehoods, and quarrels, among citizens and neighbours. Let ministers of the gospel use their influence to have those parts of all our governments mended, which encourage the too frequent meeting of our people for these melancholy purposes. Liberty can exist only in the society of virtue. In our attachment to frequent elections, as a means of preserving our liberties, we pull down with one hand, more than we build up with the other. The election of magistrates and militia officers, by the people, has been found, in a more especial manner, to have a most pernicious influence upon morals. If the twelve apostles could all be raised from their graves, they could not in half a century (without new miracles) preach down all the vice that is engendered by magistrates and militia officers holding their commissions by the voice of the people.

3. Fairs are a Pandora's box opened twice a year, in many of the states. They are wholly unnecessary, since shops are so common in all the civilized parts of the country. They tempt to extravagance—gaming—

drunkenness are proper for the state are corrupt submit to

4. Law as much as disputable christians on courts ing—and lays of justice hereditary It is with I have last commend synod of to all the to settle the ner of the friends, b in the bill practice sy tians, and that happi tures, wh no more

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drunkenness—and uncleanness. They are proper only in monarchical or despotic states, where the more a people are corrupted, the more readily they submit to arbitrary government.

4. Law-suits should be discouraged as much as possible. They are highly disreputable between persons who profess christianity. The attendance upon courts exposes to idleness—drinking—and gaming; and the usual delays of justice seldom fail of entailing hereditary discord among neighbours. It is with inexpressible pleasure that I have lately seen an account of a recommendation from the presbyterian synod of New-York and Philadelphia, to all the churches under their care, to settle their disputes after the manner of the primitive christians and friends, by arbitration. Blessed event in the history of mankind! may their practice spread among all sects of christians, and may it prove a prelude of that happy time foretold in the scriptures, when war and murder shall be no more!

5. The licentiousness of the press is a fruitful source of the corruption of morals. Men are deterred from injuring each other, chiefly by the fear of detection or punishment. Now both of these are removed by the usual secrecy of a licentious press. Hence revenge, scandal, and falsehood are cherished and propagated in a community. By means of this engine of malice, we sometimes see not only reputation but even life itself, taken away. The patriotic mr. Cummins, and the amiable dr. Hawkesworth, it is said, both died of a broken heart, in consequence of being attacked by persons, who concealed themselves behind a licentious press in London. Personal disputes and attacks in a newspaper, may be compared to duels, or to the Indian mode of fighting, according as they are carried on with, or without, the names of their authors. They shew in both cases, a degree of the same spirit, which leads to open murder or private assassination. But further: the cause of liberty is greatly injured by personal publications, which are not true, or which have no connexion with the public; for who will believe a truth that is told of a bad man, who has been accustomed to read falsehoods published every day,

of a good man? Printers who vend scurrility, would do well in considering, that the publisher of scandal, is as bad as the author of it, in the same manner that the receiver of stolen goods, is as bad as the thief. He would do well to consider, too, every time he sits down to eat with his wife and children, that the price of their dinner, was probably the cause of a melancholy fast-day to the innocent wife and children of some of his customers. I except the subject of his scandal from any of the distress of this family, for whether he be innocent or guilty, the repetition or fashion of private and personal abuse in newspapers, soon leads him to treat it with contempt.

The character of the united states has suffered very much in Europe from our newspapers. Christians suppose that we have no religion, and the friends of order believe that we have no government, from reading many of our publications. I do not, however, wish to see any new laws made to restrain the licentiousness of the press. Let the editors of scandal be discouraged*, and let the teachers of religion inculcate upon their hearers, that the purchaser of calumny or falsehood, shares in the guilt of him who invents, or who sells it.

6. Horse-racing and cock-fighting are unfriendly amusements to morals, and of course to the liberties of our country. They occasion idleness, fraud, gaming, and profane swearing, and harden the heart against the feelings of humanity. These vulgar sports should be forbidden by law in all christian and republican countries.

7. Clubs of all kinds, where the only business of the company, is feed-

NOTE.

* It may be apprehended that this advice, however benevolent, will hardly produce any effect. Such is the prevalence of curiosity, respecting private anecdote, scandal, detraction, &c. that a paper which enters largely therein, will, generally speaking, command a greater sale than any other, how properly soever conducted. One or two of the papers printed in London, owe their establishment, their celebrity, and their circulation, to the personalities they contain.—C.

ing (for that is the true name of a gratification that is simply animal) are hurtful to morals. The society in taverns, where clubs are usually held, is seldom subject to much order. It exposes men to idleness, prodigality, and debt. It is in private families, only, that society is innocent, or improving. Here manners are usually kept within the bounds of decency by the company of females, who generally compose a part of all private families; and manners, it is well known, have an influence upon morals.

8. Amusements of every kind, on Sundays, beget habits of idleness and a love of pleasure, which extend their influence to every day of the week. In those manufacturing towns in England, where the Sundays are spent in idleness, or frolicking, little or no work is ever done on the ensuing day; hence it is called St. Monday. If there was no hereafter—individuals and societies would be great gainers, by attending public worship every Sunday. Rest from labour, in the house of God, winds up the machine of both soul and body, better than any thing else, and thereby invigorates it for the hours and duties of the ensuing week. Should I ever travel into a christian country, and wish to know whether the laws of that country were wise and just, and whether they were duly obeyed, the only question I would ask, should be “do the people spend Sunday at church, or in pleasurable entertainments at home and abroad? the Sunday schools in England* have

NOTE.

* That no Sunday schools have yet been established here, is extremely to be regretted. The learning they would afford to the lowest orders of society, would form but a small part of the benefits attendant on them; they would, in a short time, effect a total alteration in the manners of those who frequented them: for it can hardly be doubted that more corruption and depravity of manners are generated among the populace on Sundays than on all the other days of the week, which being spent in some active employments or other, leave little or no leisure for dissipation: therefore, any thing which keeps the chil-

been found extremely useful in reforming the children of poor people. Who can witness the practices of swimming, sliding, and skating, which prevail to universally on Sundays, in most of the cities of the united states, and not wish for similar institutions to rescue our poor children from destruction? I shall conclude my remarks upon this subject, by declaring, that I do not wish to see any new laws made to enforce the keeping of the Sabbath. I call upon ministers of the gospel only, to increase and extend, by their influence, the pure and useful spirit of their religion. In riding through our country, we may always tell, by the appearance of the people we meet with on the road, or see at taverns, whether they enjoy the benefit of public worship, and of a vigilant and faithful ministry. Where a settlement enjoys these inestimable blessings, we generally find taverns deserted on a Sunday, and a stillness pervading the whole neighbourhood, as if nature herself had ceased from her labours, to share with man in paying her weekly homage to God for his creating goodness.

Thus have I briefly pointed out the principal sources of vice in our country. They are all of a public nature, and affect, in a direct manner, the general interests of society. I shall now suggest a few sources of vice, which are of a domestic nature, and which indirectly affect the happiness of our country.

1. The frequent or long absence of the master and mistress from home, by dissolving the bonds of domestic government, proves a fruitful source of vice among children and servants. To prevent in some degree, the inconveniences which arise from the necessary absence of the heads of a family, from home, it would be a good practice to invest the eldest son or daughter, when of a suitable age, with the government of the family, and to make them responsible for their conduct, upon the return of their parents. Government in a family is like an electric

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children and youth engaged on the Sabbath, must remove one of the most prolific sources of vice and immorality.—C.

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god to a house. Where it is wanting, a family is exposed to the attacks of every folly and vice, that come within the sphere of its attraction.

2. Frequent and large entertainments weaken domestic government, by removing children and servants too long from the eye of authority. They moreover, expose children and servants to the temptation of eating and drinking to excess.

3. Boys and girls should never be admitted as servants—into a genteel family. They are seldom instructed properly, by their masters or mistresses. Their leisure hours are moreover spent in bad company: and all the vices which they pick up, are spread among the children of the family, who are generally more prone to associate with them, than with any other. Where poverty or death makes it necessary to bind out children, they should be bound to those persons only, who will work with them. By these means, they will be trained to industry, and kept from idleness and vice.

4. Servants, both male and female, should always be hired by the year, otherwise no proper government can be established over them. The impertinence and irregular conduct of servants, arise from their holding their places by too short a tenure. It would be a good law to fine every person, who hired a servant, without a written good character, signed by his last master, and countersigned by a magistrate. This practice would soon drive bad servants out of the civilized parts of our country, and thereby prevent much evil both in families and society. How many young men and women have carried through life the sorrowful marks in their consciences or characters, of their being early initiated into the mysteries of vice, by unprincipled servants of both sexes!

5. Apprentices should always board and lodge, if possible, with their masters and mistresses, when they are separated from their parents. Young people seldom fall into bad company in the day time. It is in the evening, when they cease to be subject to government, that they are in the most danger of corruption: and this danger can be obviated only by subjecting

all their hours to the direction of their masters or mistresses.

I shall conclude this address, by suggesting to ministers of the gospel, a plan of a new species of federal government for the advancement of morals in the united states. Let each sect appoint a representative in a general convention of christians, whose business shall be, to unite in promoting the general objects of christianity. Let no matters of faith or opinion ever be introduced into this convention, but let them be considered as badges of the sovereignty of each particular sect. To prevent all disputes, let the objects of the deliberations of this general convention be ascertained with the same accuracy, that the powers of the national government are defined in the new constitution of the united states. By this previous compact, no encroachments will ever be made by the general government, upon the principles—discipline—or habits of any one sect—for in the present state of human nature, the division of christians into sects, is as necessary to the existence and preservation of christianity, as the division of mankind into nations, and of nations into separate families, are necessary to promote general and private happiness. By means of such an institution, christian charity will be promoted, and the discipline of each church will be strengthened—for I would propose, that a dismission for immorality, from any one church, should exclude a man from every church in the ecclesiastical union. But the advantages of this christian convention will not end here. It will possess an influence over the laws of the united states. But this influence will differ from that of most of the ecclesiastical associations that have existed in the world. It will be the influence of reason over the passions of men. Its objects will be morals, not principles, and the design of it will be, not to make men zealous members of any one church, but to make them—good neighbours—good husbands—good fathers—good masters—good servants—and of course good rulers and good citizens. The plan is certainly a practicable one. America has taught the nations of Europe by her exam-

ple to be free, and it is to be hoped she will soon teach them to govern themselves. Let her advance one step further—and teach mankind, that it is possible for christians of different denominations to love each other, and to unite in the advancement of their common interests. By the gradual operation of such natural means, the kingdoms of this world are probably to become the kingdoms of the prince of righteousness and peace.* Z.

Philadelphia, June 21, 1788.



*Address to the clergy of these states:
by Clericus.*

WHEN an individual only of your reverend and sacred order, presumes thus publicly to solicit your attention, and on the subject too of the discharge of the duties of the ministerial function, the act, perhaps, may be deemed assuming, vain, and arrogant: but conscious of the humility of his disposition, the integrity of his heart, and the rectitude of his intentions, he inclines rather to hazard censure, than continue in silence.

As the present period is marked for depravity of morals, for an inattention to the momentous concerns of religion—as heaven hath ordained the preaching of the gospel should be a principal means of disseminating the principles of virtue, of liberating men from the vassalage of sin, and of “bringing them into the glorious liberty of the children of God”—and as we are honoured with the character of “ambassadors of Christ,” sent to be instrumental in reclaiming the vicious, and in saving them from perdition—will it be esteemed superfluous, or can it be injurious, to contemplate our actions, and, with seriousness, for each one to ask himself,—whether, with fidelity, he hath performed the obligations of his office?

Whether he hath entertained due conceptions of the importance of his heavenly mission?

NOTE.

* *The correspondence of the truly-benevolent writer of this essay is earnestly solicited by the printer. Were his talents indefatigably exerted in favour of Sunday schools, no doubt could be entertained of success, &c.*

Whether, with saint Paul, he hath been disregarding of human applause, “so speaking as not to please men, but God, who trieth the heart?”

If also, with the same apostle, he “hath kept back nothing which would profit” those committed to his care, “but declared unto them the whole counsel of God?”

And if, with this exemplary teacher of goodness, he can say, “My rejoicing is this, the testimony of my conscience, that in simplicity and godly sincerity, not with fleshly wisdom, but by the grace of God, I have had my conversation in the world?”

Should a retrospective view of life give pain to the eyes of any—reproach to their conscience—or anguish to the soul,—will such still pursue that conduct which must augment this unhappiness?

Will such still be regardless of their duty—their engagements of piety—and the favour of the Almighty?

Still shall they be inattentive to the glory of God—the salvation of men—and their own honour and felicity?

Still shall they be governed by folly—possessed by sensuality—and fettered by indolence?

Yet shall treachery be theirs, and infamy, and contempt?

Yet shall they be unmoved by the “terrors of the Lord;” despise the denunciations of his wrath, and the effects of his displeasure?

“Son of man, I have made thee a watchman unto the house of Israel, therefore, hear the word at my mouth, and give them warning from me. When I say unto the wicked, thou shalt surely die—and thou givest him not warning, nor speakest to warn the wicked from his wicked way to save his life—the same wicked man shall die in his iniquity; but his blood will I require at thine hand!”

“If that evil servant shall say in his heart, my Lord delayeth his coming; and shall begin to smite his fellow servants, and to eat and drink with the drunken, the Lord of that servant shall come in a day when he looketh not for him, and in an hour that he is not aware of, and shall cut him asunder, and appoint him his portion with the hypocrites; there shall be weeping and gnashing of teeth!”

“Thou wicked and slothful ser-

vant! Take ye the unprofitable servant out of the kingdom of darkness!

Forbid not any of you to be as have sinned thus far.

Suffer the weak to have the same and virtuous messengers, and miseries of the world, and

Those who reflect on the purity, the advancement, the disinterestedness, the piety, the increase of the world, if possible, duty?

Particular be to devote promote the work, “plucking the burning,” exquisite

Yes!—the love, divine Sabbath, pass before zeal; “conquished” fe- bedient to shall occasion, ner, to re- which en- loud, and voice like sinful the

“preaching” in season Each f- be improv- godliness, dour, they- tent to fr- love!”

A reco- zeal of p- even of m- modern d- their effort- that its fac- jured thro- duct, inc-

vant ! Take the talent from, and cast ye the unprofitable servant into outer darkness !”

Forbid it, most merciful Jesus ! Let not any of the shepherds of thy flock be as ravenous wolves ! Let not perfidy thus triumph over fidelity !

Suffer not barbarity and vice so to have the pre-eminence of humanity and virtue ! Permit not any of the messengers of benevolence, holiness, and salvation, to partake of the miseries of the spirits of hatred, pollution, and death !

Those who, with pleasure, can reflect on their deeds, their doctrine of purity, their unremitted exertions for the advancement of religion, their disinterested beneficence, and examples of piety,—shall not these, from a sense of the declension of holiness, and the increase of wickedness, proceed from industry to still greater diligence, if possible, in the performance of their duty ?

Particularly anxious will they not be to demolish the empire of sin—promote the kingdom of the Redeemer, “ pluck sinners as brands from the burning,”—and deliver them from exquisite and increasing torments ?

Yes !—Methinks the example of the love, the surpassing love of the divine Saviour of men, shall anew pass before them, and re-animate their zeal ; “ constrain” them, with distinguished fervency, to intreat the disobedient to “ be reconciled to God ;” shall occasion them, in a peculiar manner, to reverse that divine authority which enjoins they should “ Cry aloud, and spare not, but lift up their voice like a trumpet, and shew the sinful their transgressions ; and in “ preaching the word, to be instant in season and out of season !”

Each favourable occurrence shall be improved for the promotion of godliness, and, with the greatest ardour, they will petition the Omnipotent to smile on their “ labours of love !”

A recollection of the animated zeal of prophets and apostles, and even of ministers of religion of more modern date, shall add strength to their efforts in behalf of virtue ; and that its sacred cause may not be injured through inadvertency of conduct, increased circumspection and

care will attend their actions ; they will “ set a watch before the door of their lips ;” their words will be “ as choice silver,” and they will be, indeed, “ as a well of life !”

Again, reflecting on the demerits of evil—its pernicious effects through time and eternity—they will be excited, with redoubled vigour, to banish it the earth : and again calling to mind the promises of celestial aid, in the discharge of their duty, zeal shall be added to zeal, and activity to diligence !

Faithful ambassadors of the Prince of peace, how great your dignity ! What blessings are ye to the world ! How honorary to human nature ! What blessedness awaits you ! What honour, and glory, and happiness ! The praises of saints and of angels ! The applause even of the Supreme Being ! The everlasting enjoyment of his favour, munificence, and love !

May success attend your toil !—May you be endued with most plentiful effusions of the holy Spirit !—And, through divine goodness, may you happily contribute to restore to your country, virtue and prosperity !

CLERICUS.

New York, June 16, 1785.



An address to the laity of these states : by Clericus.

HOWEVER the present period is distinguished for the prevalence of vice, there are some—it is hoped there are many—who do honour to virtue, and are attentive to the duties of religion—who extend their views beyond the limits of this earthly scene, and regard their everlasting felicity—who answer the ends of their creation, and are entitled to the blessings of the divine favour.

But while we rejoice that virtue hath still a residence on earth, it cannot but be deplored that, comparatively, the number of its votaries are so few ; and that the generality of mankind suffer their reason to be clouded by sin, their hearts to be polluted by vice, and their souls exposed to the wrath of incensed omnipotence.

Say, ye practisers of evil, whither hath fled your wisdom ?—Whence

your sense of honour, your love of pleasure?

Christianity demands your attention; in words you profess to revere its precepts, but in deeds disclaim its authority!

Tranquility, peace, and joy court your favour; but you welcome to the heart perturbation, discord, and misery!

The heavenly mansions solicit your presence; but you determine to take up your abode in the infernal regions; or, perhaps, vainly hope to participate of celestial bliss, without the renovation of your nature, the necessary, the indispensable qualification for heavenly enjoyments!

"Verily, verily, I say unto thee," said the divine Saviour of the world, "except a man be born again, he cannot see the kingdom of God."

And, saith an apostolic teacher, "whosoever is born of God, doth not," habitually, "commit sin. In this the children of God are manifest, and the children of the devil: whosoever doth not righteousness is not of God, neither he that loveth not his brother."

Ye possessors of opulence, but who are not "rich in faith and good works," how soon must you, and for ever, bid adieu to your wealth, and be encompassed by want?—wherefore, then, will you permit the riches of the world to engage your affections, and rob you of the treasures of heaven?

Ye who are in a state of indigence, and are not ambitious of heavenly treasure, why will you resolve, through eternal ages, to be enwrapped with the garb of poverty?

Ye governors of others, but who govern not yourselves, to you how peculiarly painful must be the domination of satan, the mandates of the prince of darkness?

The sons of science, but unacquainted with "that wisdom which cometh from above," how unimportant will be their knowledge, when they shall be removed from those things about which it is conversant?—why, therefore, with respect to true wisdom, will they wish to be novices, nay very idiots?

The offspring of ambition, whose pursuit is fame, but who enjoy not

"that honour which is of God,"—why will they incline to be covered with infamy?—why reject that honour which will be more permanent than time, and which is celestial?

Thou that art enamoured with pleasure, but who delightest only in the enjoyments of voluptuousness, wherefore despisest thou the sublime joys of purity?—why art thou disregardful of delights which are not succeeded by pain or satiety, and which are worthy of thy being?

Thou who possessest an esteem for the happiness of others, but hast no regard for thine own felicity, how canst thou be chargeable with inhumanity to thyself?

Thou whose pride is offended by insult, but who daily affrontest even thy Creator, how wilt thou support the provocations of demons?—why wilt thou be exposed to their eternal derision?

Ye strangers to goodness, whose hearts are not softened by contrition—whose actions are disgraced by vice—and who are the objects of the Almighty's displeasure?—still will you procrastinate your repentance; be insensible of duty; and continue the servants of satan?

Still will you be wedded to vanity, attached to delusion, and influenced by folly?

Yet will you add sin to sin, be regardless of its consequence, and of your redemption?

For you in vain shall a Saviour bleed;—in vain by you shall mercy's voice be heard!

Encircled by danger, how can you repose in security?

Hastening to death, how can you be indifferent to its effects?

What trepidation must seize, what horror possess you, in the hour of your dissolution—when you shall be torn from the sinful embrace—be compelled to part with the objects of your affection, and with the world itself?

The curtain of time falling, and eternity presenting itself to your view, how will you then lament your present unrighteousness, your disregard of the concerns of religion?

At that moment, how will the soul be pierced with remorse—be filled with anguish—and struck with terror,

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at the apprehension of divine vengeance!

But who can sustain the indignation of the Omnipotent? Who "abide his anger," or escape his justice?—Who, of the sons of men, but those that, by faith, flee for sanctuary to the "prince of peace," are cleansed from sin by virtue of the efficacy of his blood, and restored to holiness through the power of his grace?

Compassionate Redeemer, who now inviteest even the most guilty to approach thee, that they may be delivered from contempt and sorrow, and be exalted to glory and blessedness!

And shall the happiness of virtue—shall immortal and extatic joys still be despised?

Shall beings aspiring after felicity, with deliberation, embrace misery, wretchedness undefinable and never ending?

Forbid it religion, wisdom, and humanity! Let not such conduct be objected to man! Let not such stupidity degrade human nature!

Ye heirs of redemption, persons of sanctity, beholding the increase of impiety, will not you be particularly anxious to "let your light so shine before men, that they may see your good works, and," by imitation of them, "glorify your Father who is in heaven?"

Yourself being illumed with religious wisdom, will you not, in your respective capacities, be most sedulous that others may become "wise unto salvation?"

And as "righteousness exalteth a nation, and sin is its reproach," will not a regard for the honour and prosperity of your country excite you, with fervency, to supplicate heaven in its behalf, that "God will not cast off his people, nor forsake his inheritance?"

"Lord of compassion!" wilt thou in mercy behold us, and bless us with thy love!—May vice cease to predominate and triumph over virtue! May we be habited with the "robe of righteousness," and be "clothed with the garments of salvation."

CLERICUS.

New-York, June 22, 1785.

Thoughts on the confinement of debtors.

IT seems that a bill is preparing to moderate the rigour of the penal laws, at least to render them less sanguinary, by substituting servitude, as a punishment for divers crimes, instead of death; a substitution, which, while it gives opportunity, and tends to reclaim offenders, will operate much more powerfully than death, to prevent the commission of crimes. But the objects of this law are criminals only, in the strict sense of the word. But is adequate relief provided for miserable debtors? It is granted that they are often criminal, in contracting debts which they know they cannot (and, in some instances, perhaps, intend not to) discharge: and imprisonment, considered as a mode of punishment, if it could be proportioned to the degree of such criminality, might be admissible. But on this principle, ought not public provision to be made for their necessary support, as in the case of other criminals? Or, if legal punishment be excluded from the idea of imprisonment for debt, then it follows that the wretched insolvents are doomed to confinement, to gratify the vengeful resentments of their hard-hearted creditors. The merciful do not imprison hopeless insolvents. But if such gratifications are to be indulged, surely it should be at the expence of the creditors, who alone enjoy the pleasure of them. Why should the charity of this city (and of all other places where there are prisons for debtors) be charged with an additional tax, to enable the merciless creditors to prolong their own criminal resentments, and the miseries of the helpless debtors? Is it not a reproach to the policy of a state, to authorise, by law, an act, the ill consequences of which the benevolence of individual citizens is constantly and necessarily called upon to counteract and prevent, but which that divine virtue can only partially effect? For, that the confined debtors suffer the pains of hunger and cold, is but part of the mischief: the commonwealth is deprived of the labour of so many of its citizens; and these citizens, from being only indigent, are in danger, by such confinement, of con-

trasting a habit of indolence, and a disposition to vice in general, which, on their enlargement, may issue in real crimes.

By the advertisement of mr. Reynolds, keeper of the jail in this city, it appears, that of one hundred and fifty-one prisoners now there confined, about one half are debtors, of whom not more than fifteen can support themselves; and that the residue, amounting to sixty persons, are so miserably poor, that they must perish with hunger and cold, unless fed and clothed by the charitable inhabitants of the city! And for what good, for what lawful purpose can these sixty be continued in prison? If they have not the means of procuring even the "scanty subsistence" allowed by the county to criminals,* how can they pay their debts? And if the latter be impossible, why are creditors permitted to keep them in prison? If the disgrace and sufferings of confinement in a jail, be thought useful, as motives to debtors to discover their money or goods, and therewith to discharge their debts; yet, as this effect is, at best, very problematical, and for the most part fruitlessly expected, ought any creditor to be suffered to thrust his debtor into jail, unless he at the same time stipulates, and gives security, for supporting him there, with at least a "scanty subsistence," like that which, at the public expence, is allowed to criminals?*

Most of these miserable debtors are confined for small debts, which yet, without property or the labour of their hands, cannot possibly be discharged; but the former they possess not, and of the latter they are deprived by confinement. If these debtors are not to be forgiven, would it not be

NOTE.

* It may deserve consideration, whether any creditor ought to be permitted to put his debtor in jail, or at least continue him there beyond a limited time (which in general might be a very short period) unless he produced, to a judicial officer, some evidence, at least that of his own oath, rendering it probable that the debtor has effects, which he conceals, or refuses to expose to attachment, to secure or satisfy the debt.

more merciful to them, and more beneficial to the commonwealth, at the same time that it satisfied the creditor, if they were required to perform proportionate quantities of labour, the earnings of which the creditors should receive? Many creditors, in such case, would compound for one half or one quarter of their dues. And if the debtors should attempt to defraud their creditors, by refusing to perform the labour enjoined by the judgment of the court, or by running away—as they would deserve, so no one, not even the most merciful, who regarded the welfare of the community, would then wish to prevent their doing penance as criminals, by services compulsory, like those, probably, in contemplation of the bill now before the assembly.†

Would it not be a very useful (surely it would be a very merciful) institution, if it were made the duty of certain public officers, or rather of persons specially appointed for the purpose, to visit, at least quarterly, the jails of every county in the state, to enquire into the situation and treatment of the prisoners? By inspecting the warrants of commitment, by examining the prisoners, and by the information of the jailors, they would ascertain the causes of commitment, and the condition and circumstances of the prisoners; all which being clearly and particularly written down,

NOTE.

† Doubtless there are many unfortunate debtors who merit relief by the acts relating to bankrupts; but even equity does not seem to require that they should be for ever discharged of their original obligations to their creditors. Many persons, after receiving the benefit of those acts, acquire property, and even wealth, which would enable them to pay their debts partially, or in full: and now and then (but alas too seldom) we are delighted with the ingenuity and liberal virtue of a *quondam* bankrupt, who disdaining a merely legal indemnity, voluntarily pays his old but honest debts. Ought not the law to compel the unwilling to do what all pronounce to be but just, and what, when freely done, is by all esteemed worthy of the highest praise?

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should be reported to the supreme executive council, to be laid before the assembly, and communicated to the judges of the supreme court. The latter would then apply remedies to such evils and abuses, as by the laws existing, fell within their cognizance; and the former, by additional laws, would provide new remedies for the rest.

This subject, it is conceived, highly merits the attention of the assembly; and with the hope of exciting that attention, these hints are made public.

JUSTICE in MERCY.

Philadelphia, Dec. 3, 1785.

Pernicious effects of the use of spiritous liquors—substitutes proposed.

AT a time when public spirit and philosophy are uniting their efforts to destroy human life, by suggesting improvements in the art of war, I beg leave to lay before my countrymen a few thoughts, upon the means of preserving life. The approach of harvest reminds me of the custom of consuming large quantities of spiritous liquors at that season. My design in the following essay is to shew, 1st, that spiritous liquors are unnecessary; and 2dly, that they are mischievous, and often produce the diseases they are intended to obviate, during the time of harvest.

1st. That spiritous liquors are unnecessary to support hard labour, I infer, from the use of them being unknown in many ages and countries. The apparatus of the distiller is far from being an ancient invention. Even the toils of war, in the warmest climates and seasons, never suggested an idea of spirits to the armies of Greece, Carthage or Rome. They supported the fatigues of laborious marches, under a load of arms, which, in some instances, weighed sixty pounds, without any other liquor to allay their thirst, than vinegar and water. Spirits were unknown in the warm and fruitful harvest-fields of Palestine. Boaz, a wealthy farmer of that country, treats the beautiful damsel, who came to glean in his fields, with nothing but water, that had been drawn for the use of his servants*.

NOTE.

* Ruth, chap. 11, verse 9.

But I add further, that hundreds in this country have undergone the fatigues of working two or three weeks in harvest, without tasting a drop of spirits. Instead of fainting under the weight of their labour, they have appeared at all times chearful and alert—have complained but little of heat or fatigue—have exceeded their drinking companions, in feats of active labour—and have, after the harvest was over, returned to their ordinary employments in good health.

After the recital of these facts, it is hardly necessary to borrow an argument from analogy, or I might call the attention of my reader to the horse, who supports the fatigue and labour of the plough—the team—and even of the race itself, with no other drink than simple water.

I proceed, 2dly, to shew, that the common use of spirits in harvest, is hurtful, and often produces the diseases they are intended to obviate.

Spiritous liquors are injurious, inasmuch as they add an internal fire to the external heat of the sun. They relax the stomach, quicken the circulation of the blood, and thus dispose it to putrefaction. I believe there are few instances of people dropping down dead in a harvest field from excess of heat or labour. Upon enquiry, it is generally found that the sudden deaths which sometimes occur in this country, in this season, have been occasioned by the excessive use of spiritous liquors.

After the stimulating effects of the spirits are over, they act as sedatives upon the system, that is, they produce relaxation and languor. The system, it is true, may be roused in these cases, by fresh and increased draughts of spirits, but these produce corresponding degrees of debility, so that in the evening of a day spent in the alternate and compound exertions of working and drinking, a labourer is a proper subject for a physician. He often stands in more need of a flesh brush, or a warm bath, than of a supper, or a bed.

I say nothing here of the effects of the common use of spiritous liquors upon the tempers and morals of labourers. How many quarrels, and how much indecent language are extracted from men of the most peaceable dispositions and decent conversation,

at ordinary times, by the prevailing use of spirits in the time of harvest?

It is equally foreign to my purpose, to dwell upon the expence of drenching reapers for two or three weeks with spirits. Many a farmer of late years has paid a fourth part of the whole profits of his crop, to a store-keeper, for rum or whisky to be expended at harvest. The highest and most expensive head dress of a city lady is not a more idle expence. The money spent for liquor is not only wasted to no purpose, but it does real mischief. It produces fatigue—it destroys health—and in some instances produces sudden death.

If it should be asked, how is the reaper to allay the thirst, and support the profuse sweats, that are excited by his labour? I answer, by the following simple, healthy, and frugal drinks.

1st. By butter-milk and water, or four milk, (commonly called *bonne clabber*) and water, or plain milk and water. These drinks are within the reach of every farmer.

2d. By cyder and water, or table beer and water. Both these liquors will not be the worse for this purpose, if they are a little pricked.

3d. By water, suffered to stand for some time upon parched Indian corn. This is a very agreeable and strengthening drink. It may be improved by the addition of a little vinegar. It was a species of parched corn, dipped in vinegar, that constituted the wholesome repast with which Boaz fed his reapers, and treated his mistress in his harvest fields.†

4th. By vinegar and water, sweetened with melasses or brown sugar. This drink is pleasant, and in some respects is preferable to any that have been mentioned.

All these drinks are cooling, and grateful to the stomach. They invigorate the appetite, and obviate that disposition to putrefaction in the humours to which excessive heat and labour naturally dispose them.

To obviate any ill effects that may arise from receiving those liquors into the stomach in a cold state, I would recommend it to reapers ne-

ver to drink while they are warm, without first wetting their hands or feet in cold water, or grasping the cup they drink from (provided it is made of earth, glass or metal) for about a minute, with both their hands.

The extraordinary heat of the body is conveyed off, in both these ways, with nearly the same certainty as an accumulated quantity of electric matter is conveyed from any body by means of a rod, or any other conductor of electric fire. R.

June 22, 1782.

Utility of planting willow trees in burying grounds.

FOR many years past, the philosophers and physicians of Europe have borne a testimony against the interment of the dead in the centre of large cities. But since the discovery of the usefulness of trees in absorbing putrid air, and discharging it in a pure state, much less evil than formerly is to be apprehended from this practice. To derive and extend the utmost possible benefit from this discovery, would it not be an act of humanity in each of our religious societies, to surround their grave-yards with trees? They would afford a shade to a considerable part of our city, and add to its coolness and ornament in the summer. The weeping willow would accord most with the place. It puts forth its leaves early in the spring, and retains them late in the fall. Besides, doctor Priestly has demonstrated, that it is the best and quickest corrector of impure air of any tree that grows. Its rapid growth will moreover in a few years give us all the advantages we expect from it. X.

Description of the mineral springs of Saratoga.

THEY are eight or nine in number, situated in the margin of a marsh, formed by a branch of Kayadassora creek, about twelve miles west from the confluence of Fish Creek and Hudson's River. They are surrounded by a rock of a peculiar kind and nature, formed by the petrefaction of the water. One of them, however, more particularly attracts the at-

NOTE.

† Ruth, chap. 11, verse 14.

ention; it rises above the surface of the earth five or six feet, in the form of a pyramid. The aperture in the top, which discovers the water, is perfectly cylindrical, of about nine inches diameter. In this, the water is about twelve inches below the top, except at the time of its annual discharge, which is commonly in the beginning of summer. At all times, it appears to be in as great agitation as if boiling in a pot, although it is extremely cold. The same appearances obtain in the other springs, except that the surrounding rocks are of different figures, and the water flows regularly from them.

By observation and experiment, we found the principal impregnation of the water is a fossile acid, which is predominant in the taste. We also found it strongly impregnated with a saline substance, which is very discernable in the taste of the water, and in the taste and smell of the petrified matter about it. From the corrosive and dissolving nature of acid, the water acquires a chalybeate property, and receives into its composition a portion of calcareous earth, which, when separated, resembles an impure magnesia. As the different springs have no essential variance in the nature of their waters, but the proportions of the chalybeate impregnation, it is rendered probable that they are derived from one common source, but flow in separate channels, where they have connexion with metallic bodies, in greater or less proportions.

The prodigious quantity of air contained in this water, makes another distinguishing property of it. This air striving for enlargement, produces the fermentation and violent action of the water before described. After the water has stood a small time in any open vessel (no tight one will contain it) the air escapes: it becomes rapid, and loses all that life and pungency which distinguish it when first taken from the pool. The particles of dissolved earth are deposited as the water flows off, which, with the combination of the salts and fixed air, concrete and form the rocks about the springs.

The effect it produces upon the human body is various; the natural operation of it, when taken, is cathartic; in some instances an emetic. As

it is drank, it produces an agreeable sensation in passing over the organs of taste; but as soon as it is swallowed, there succeeds an unpleasant tang, and the eructations which take place afterwards, have a pungency very similar to those produced by the use of cyder or beer in a state of fermentation.



Experiments on the mineral waters of Saratoga.

A Young turkey, held a few inches above the water in the crater of the lower spring, was thrown into convulsions in less than half a minute; and, gasping, shewed signs of approaching death; but on removal from that place and exposure to the fresh air, revived, and became lively. On immersion again for a minute in the gas, the bird was taken out languid and motionless.

A small dog, put into the same cavity, and made to breathe the contained air, was in less than one minute, thrown into convulsive motions—made to pant for breath—and lastly to lose entirely the power to cry or move; when taken out, he was too weak to stand, but soon, in the common air, acquired strength enough to rise, and stagger away.

A trout recently caught, and briskly swimming in a pail of brook water, was carefully put into a vessel just filled from the spring; the fish was instantly agitated with violent convulsions, gradually lost the capacity to move and poize itself, grew stupid and insensible, and in a few minutes was dead.

A candle repeatedly lighted and let down near the surface of the water, was suddenly extinguished, and not a vestige of light or fire remained on the wick.

These experiments nearly correspond with those usually made in Italy, at the famous grotto del cani, for the entertainment of travellers; as mentioned by Keysser, Addison, and others.

A bottle filled with the water and shaken, emits suddenly a large quantity of aerial matter, that either forces out the cork, or makes a way beside or through it, or bursts the vessel.

A quantity of wheaten flour, moistened with this water, and kneaded in

to dough, when made into cakes, and put into a baking pan, rose, during the application of heat, into light and spongy bread, without the aid of yeast or leaven.

From which it appears, that the air extricated from the water, is precisely similar to that produced by ordinary fermentation.

Some lime-water, made of abalacites brought from the subterranean cave at Rhinebeck, became immediately turbid, on mixture with the spring water; but when the water had been lately drawn, the precipitate was quickly re-dissolved.

Some of the rock surrounding the spring, on being put into the fire, calcined to quick-lime, and slacked very well.

When the aerial matter has evaporated, the water loses its transparency, and lets fall a calcareous sediment.

Whence it is true, that the gas is aerial acid, that the rock is lime-stone, and that by means of the former, the water becomes capable of dissolving and conveying the latter.



Description of a horn or bone lately found in the river Chemung or Tyoga, a western branch of the Susquehanna, about twelve miles from Tyoga point.

IT is six feet nine inches long, twenty-one inches round, at the large end, and fifteen inches at the small end. In the large end is a cavity two and an half inches diameter, much like the hollow which is filled with the pitch of the horn of the ox: this is only six inches deep—every other part is, or appears to have been solid. The exterior part, where entire or not perished, is smooth; and, in one spot, of a dark colour. The interior parts are of a clear white, and have the resemblance of well-burnt, unslacked lime stone; but these can be seen only where it is perished, tender, and broken. From one end to the other, it appears to have been nearly round; and on it there have been no prongs or branches. It is incurvated nearly into an arch of a large circle. By the present state of both the ends, much of it must have perished; probably two or three feet from each end. From a general view

of it, there is reason to believe, that in its natural state, it was nearly a semicircle of ten or twelve feet. The undecayed parts, particularly the outside, send forth a stench like a burning horn or bone. Of what animal this is the horn or bone, and what is become of this animal, are questions worthy of the curious and learned.

This curiosity is in the possession of the hon. Timothy Edwards, esq. of Stockbridge.



The utility of mowing wheat.

ON the banks of the Rhine, and almost all over Flanders, and lately in France, they mow their wheat with a scythe, instead of a sickle, because it is better and more easily performed, and at much less expence. A good reaper in France will cut six tenths of an English acre and a half in a day. The mower leaves stubble but two inches high; the reaper leaves stubble six or eight inches high, by which the first gains more straw. In France, to reap one hundred and twelve acres of wheat, English measure, with a sickle, they commonly allow ten men twenty days, that is, two hundred days of one man. To cut the same quantity of acres of wheat with a scythe, they allow seven mowers and seven binders ten days, equal to one hundred and forty days of one man, by which they save sixty days work. Besides that the binders have less wages than the mowers and reapers, for the binders are children of twelve or fifteen years of age, old women and men not able to stand hard work; the mower therefore does three fifths more than the reaper. The scythes used are of a different form from those commonly used in England. The blade of every one of them is six inches shorter than that of the English scythe. The French is a direct cradle scythe, only the handle is quite strait. Now, when the crop is cut, it may not be amiss, to shew how it is slacked to preserve it from the wet, in which situation it may remain in the fields six weeks or two months, without any danger from the inclemency of the weather. They set one sheaf upright, with the ears uppermost, and round that place a circle of many other sheaves with the

ears uppermost; and like the sheaves, tre, and dle with a placed the and may months, a method of in many of England, farmers an

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* *The America —but is of the in by "an "pot an "in the "phia.*

ears uppermost, inclining on the first sheaf; and when so placed, they look like the figure of an extinguisher. Then they lay an horizontal circle of sheaves, with all the ears in the centre, and cover those ears in the middle with a loose sheaf or two. Thus placed they are protected from all wet, and may remain six weeks or two months, as safe as in a barn; and this method of stacking has been adopted in many of the southern counties of England, to the great benefit of the farmers and the public.



Method of making pearl-ashes, as practised in Hungary, and Poland; published by order of the Pennsylvania agricultural society.*

MOST of the manufactories of calcined or pearl ashes in Hungary are carried on in the woods. The buildings they use are wooden sheds slightly put up, so as to be taken to pieces and carried from one forest to another.

They find the oak tree, which bears acorns, to be the best wood, and always prefer the oldest: one of a large growth will produce five kibbles and a half, (a Hungarian measure) or twelve English bushels and a half of ashes, which is the quantity they generally find requisite to make a hundred weight of calcined or pearl ashes;—consequently two hundred and fifty bushels of common ashes will make a ton of pearl ashes. There is a great difference in the nature of the wood; that cut in the forests of Camissa and Tjagadoru yields double the quantity of lixivial salt which the wood does in the forests near Eperies under the Carpathian mountains. This ought to make people cautious in their choice of proper wood: too much attention cannot be had to this point, altho' to some its importance may not appear at first view.

When the wood is felled and cut

NOTE.

* This treatise was published in the American Museum for January, 1788—but is here republished, on account of the interesting notes added thereto, by “an experienced manufacturer of pot and pearl ashes, now residing in the neighbourhood of Philadelphia.”—C.

into billets, it is burnt on a large hearth in a kind of kiln; they commonly place them at the side of a hill, and throw the wood into the fire down the chimney. They keep their ashes several months[†], in a dry place, before they use them; they also sift them through sieves in order to get any charcoal out of them that may be mixed with them; for when the charcoal, left in the ashes, comes into the lye vats, it soaks in a good deal of the lye, which is a great loss.[‡]

Of lixiviating the ashes.

To lixivate, or draw the salts out of the ashes by filtering them, they use casks about the size of a hoghead; they are about two feet ten inches high, and have a double bottom, the uppermost of which is placed nine or ten inches above the undermost one, and is bored with several holes to let the lye run through, into the undermost, which has a hole to allow the lye to drop gently through into a trough or receiver; the space between the two bottoms is filled with straw. Twelve or fourteen of such casks, being ranged in a row, upon a trough, are filled with ashes, and by means of a gutter laid upon the casks, with a hole corresponding to each of them, water is conveyed into them from a pump: this water passing through the ashes, carries their salts along with it; so long as it is discoloured, they continue to let it run through; after which they shift the ashes, and the lye thus procured not being strong enough, is poured upon a second or third cask, till it is so strong that an egg will swim in it. The casks used for this purpose are made of oak; pine casks are improper; they impregnate the lye with a resinous matter, which is found to give a bad colour

NOTES.

† The salts are discharged more readily, after the ashes have been preserved some time, than from new ashes.

‡ Sifting the ashes is doubtless a troublesome, and appears altogether an useless operation; the salts admitted into the pores of the charcoal on the fire, being discharged by the succeeding soakings.

to the ashes.* The lye is kept to settle and depurate in receivers or cisterns of oak; they are careful in this part of the process, to have the lye as clear as possible, for on this point depends the fine colour of the pearl-ashes.†

Of evaporating the lye.

When the lye is thus procured, they proceed to evaporate the watry particles from it by ebullition, or boiling; this they call making black pot-ash.‡ For this purpose they use iron pans, much like those used in making salt; they are about four feet diameter above, and near three feet at the bottom. Between every pair of these pans they have a brass boiler, considerably less than the pans. They are fixed in masonry like a sugar baker's row of pans, with a fire place below them, and an open chimney to carry off the steam. They use, according to the largeness of the work, three, six, nine, or twelve pans and boilers.—Suppose they work only two iron pans, and the boiler, they begin by filling one pan and the boiler with lye, and then making fire: in proportion as the lye evaporates and diminishes in the iron pan, it is supplied with boiling lye from the boiler, which

NOTES.

* Although pine casks are improper, yet oak vessels are also subject to an inconvenience; the staves warp by means of the lye, and the casks soon leak. White cedar vessels are best, this wood being equally free from the inconveniencies of both the former. Where this wood is not readily to be procured, cypress or white pine might answer in its place.

† As much attention as possible should be given to preserve the lye clean; yet after great care it will frequently remain impure, which defect may be remedied as follows:—

When the lye first boils in the kettles hereafter described, the dregs will settle, and may be lifted from the bottoms of the kettles with a ladle.

‡ Say rather alkaline salts. Those salts melted in the kettles, by a violent heat, are more properly termed black pot-ash. N. B. The salts, if suffered to melt, cannot be calcined, or made into pearl-ash.

is again supplied with cold lye.—

When the first pan has boiled ten or eleven hours they begin the second, and supply it continually from the boiler as the first was. When the salts in the first pan begin to thicken, no more lye is added, but the fire is continued, and the mass becomes thick and hard; this is what is called black pot-ash: it is cut into pieces, and taken out, and fresh lye is put into the pan, and the operation continued in the manner related. When the first pan is half evaporated, the second is then begun, by which means they never discontinue the work till they have finished the lye. ||

Of calcining the black pot-ash.

The process of calcining the black pot-ash, rendering it of a fine whitish blue colour, and able to stand the weather, without running into a liquid, is performed in an oblong furnace, in the midst of which there is a hearth,

NOTE.

|| The following method is chiefly practised in the works established in America.

When the lye is procured as before directed, the watry parts are to be evaporated by boiling.

For this end two or more pans are fixed in mason-work, side by side, with a fire-place under the whole, and an open chimney to carry off the steam.—These pans are usually of about four feet diameter, their depth half the breadth, rounding regularly from the margin to the bottom, so as to form the half of a hollow globe, or a figure nearly similar.—The pans are to be filled with lye, and a strong fire kept under them. As the watry part evaporates, the salts form upon the bottoms and sides of the pans, from whence they are taken by a ladle, and put into a small pan (fixed also in mason-work) with a fire under it, to evaporate the remaining watry particles. As the lye diminishes, and the salts form and are lifted from the pans, fresh lye must be added, and this operation continued, during the pleasure of the manufacturer, or as long as a supply of lye can be had, without suffering the kettles to cool.—Two, four, six, or more kettles are made use of, according to the extent of the design.

with a border of bricks, somewhat raised, to prevent the pot-ash from falling into the fire during the calcination. The fire is made on each side of the hearth. There is a door to the hearth through which the pot-ash is put into the furnace, and a door on each side of it to put wood into the fire places. The furnace is arched over with a double arch; three holes are contrived in the centre of it, to carry off the smoke and vapours into the chimney, which is placed at the front of the furnace.

When a sufficient quantity of black pot-ash is ready, they begin to calcine, and make it a rule never to leave off, or let the furnace cool, till they have finished the whole. The black pot-ash is broken into lumps about the bigness of a man's fist, and spread upon the hearth five or six inches thick, after which the iron door is shut, and a gentle fire is made, taking care to prevent the pot-ash from running or melting, which too violent a heat would occasion. When the pot-ash grows red hot, it must be stirred, with an iron rake, to calcine equally: when it whiten, the flames become bright, and the fire is increased to the greatest degree, but so as by no means to melt the black pot-ash. When they want to know if the calcination has succeeded, they take a few lumps out, and if, in breaking them, they find them white in the middle, it is a sign they are enough done. The iron hearth door is always kept shut, except when they are stirring the black pot-ash; but in order to observe the progress of the calcination, they have a small hole, or door, in the iron hearth door, through which they look into the furnace. When the calcination is finished, the pearl-ashes are raked out upon a pavement before the furnace, and packed into casks of fifteen or sixteen hundred weight. When the furnace has cooled a little, more black pot-ash is put in to calcine; and by the workmen relieving one another, they continue calcining till all the black pot-ash is done. Four men and a boy will make forty-two tons of pearl-ashes, in a twelve-month, if the work is properly carried on and rightly understood.

Pearl-ashes thus prepared by calcination, are more valued, consequently

bear a higher price, than a common vegetable salt melted in the pan. The pearl-ashes can be put to every purpose, on account of the colour; whereas that melted, cannot, for the same reason. Calcined or pearl-ashes stand the weather better, and do not so readily run *per deliquium* as the melted. The same quantity of lye will make a ton of calcined or pearl-ashes, that goes to make a ton of melted pot-ash of the same strength. But the former will be more valuable, and fetch a better price at market.



Directions for the culture of the currant bush.

THE currant-bush, though a shrub that grows almost spontaneously, requires nevertheless some dressing; in regard to which the following directions may be of service.

Plant them round the quarters in your garden, that they may have the benefit of the dung and culture annually bestowed thereon, which will consequently make the berries large and the juice rich,

The red currant is preferable to the white, as yielding richer juice, and in much greater quantity.

Take the most luxuriant slips or shoots of a year's growth, set them in the ground about eight inches deep, and not less than twenty-four distant from each other; these never fail of taking root, and generally begin to bear in two years. For the rest, let them, from time to time, be treated as espaliers (but not against a wall) observing to keep the roots, especially in the spring of the year, free from suckers and grafts.

This treatment is the more necessary, as the goodness of the wine in a great degree depends on their having the full benefit of the sun and air, to mature and give the berries a proper balsamic quality, by exhaling a due proportion of their acid watry particles.



Receipt for making currant-wine.

GATHER your currants when full ripe, which will commonly be about the middle of July; break them well in a tub or vat, (some have a mill constructed for the purpose, con-

filling of a hopper, fixed upon two lignum vitæ rollers) press and measure your juice, and two-thirds water, and to each gallon of that mixture, (i. e. juice and water) put three pounds of muscovado sugar (the cleaner and drier the better; very coarse sugar, first clarified, will do equally well) stir it well, till the sugar is quite dissolved, and then run it up. If you can possibly prevent it, let not your juice stand over night, as it should not ferment before mixture.

Observe, that your casks be sweet and clean, and such as never have had either beer or cyder in them, and, if new, let them be first well-seasoned.

Do not fill your casks too full, otherwise they will work out at the bung, which is by no means good for the wine; rather make a proportionable quantity over and above, that, after drawing off the wine, you may have a sufficiency to fill up the casks.

Lay the bung lightly on the hole, to prevent the flies, &c. from creeping in. In three weeks or a month after making, the bung-hole may be stopped up, leaving only the vent hole open till it has fully done working, which generally is about the latter end of October. It may then be racked off into other clean casks, if you please; but experience seems to favour the letting the wine stand on the lees till spring, as it thereby attains a stronger body, and is by that means in a great measure divested of that sweet, luscious taste, peculiar to made wine; nay, if it is not wanted for present consumption, it may, without any damage, stand two years on the lees.

When you draw off the wine, bore a hole, an inch, at least, above the tap hole, a little to the side of it, that it may run clear off the lees. The lees may either be distilled, which will yield a fine spirit, or filtered through a Hippocrates's sleeve, and returned again into the cask. Some put in the spirit, but I think it not advisable.

Do not suffer yourself to be prevailed on to add more than one-third of juice, as above prescribed, in hopes the wine may be richer, for that would render it infallibly hard and unpleasant, nor yet a greater proportion of sugar, as it would certainly deprive it of its pure vmous taste.

By this management you may have

wine, letting it have a proper age, equal to Madeira, at least superior to most wines commonly imported, and for much less money.

In regard to the quantity of wine intended to be made, take this example, remembering that twelve pounds of sugar are equal to a gallon of liquid.

For instance, suppose you intend to make thirty gallons only, then there must be,

8 gals. of juice,	24 gals. mixtr.
16 of water,	3 multid. by
24 gals. mixture,	12) 72 lb. sugar,
6 gals. produced	equal to 6 gals. of
by sugar.	liquid.
30 gallons.	

And so proportionably for any quantity you please to make.

The common cyder presses, if thoroughly clean, will do well in making large quantities: the small hand-screw press is most convenient for such as make less.

N. B. An extraordinary good spirit, for medicinal and other uses, may be distilled from currant juice, by adding a quart of melasses to a gallon of juice, to give it a proper fermentation.

Receipt for making pomona wine.

BOIL two barrels of cyder into one; then strain it through sand placed in a vessel made like a lye-tub. Set it in a cool cellar, and, after two years, it will be fit for use. If kept for three or four years, it is equal to Rhenish or Malaga wines, according to the quality of the cyder. It is a most agreeable drink, when mixed with water. Or,

To each gallon of cyder, add a pint of a syrup made of the juice of sweet apples. Set it in a proper place to ferment, and preserve it afterwards in a cool cellar. In time it will become an agreeable wine.

Sun-flower-oil.

IT appears from experiments made formerly in this state, that a bushel of sun-flower seed yields a gallon of oil, and that an acre of ground planted with the seed, at three feet apart, will yield between forty and fifty bushels of the seed. This oil is as mild as sweet oil, and is equally agreeable

with it in salads, and as a medicine. It may moreover be used with advantage in paints, varnishes, and ointments. From its being manufactured in our country, it may always be procured and used in a fresh state. The oil is expressed from the seed in the same manner that cold drawn linseed oil is obtained from flax seed, and with as little trouble. Sweet olive oil sells for six shillings a quart. Should the oil of the sun-flower seed sell for only two thirds of that price, the product of an acre of ground, supposing it to yield only forty bushels of the seed, will be thirty-two pounds, a sum far beyond the product of an acre of ground in any kind of grain. The seed is raised with little trouble, and grows in land of moderate fertility.—It may be gathered and shelled, fit for the extraction of the oil, by women and children.

Account of the progress of the
Hessian fly.

THE little thing called the Hessian fly or insect, first began to make its appearance on Long-Island, and cut off most of the wheat there for several years past, and last season did considerable damage to the wheat in many parts of East Jersey; and near Croftwicks cut of many fields, and even appeared on the banks of Delaware river. Near seed time last year, many persons on the Pennsylvania shore, saw the same insect so thick in the air as to appear like a cloud coming over Delaware river; and on examining some of the largest flies, they had many of their young brood clinging to them, some of which could fly, others not. They have so infested the wheat fields, from the Falls township to Makefield, and many are of opinion much further, that some persons, discovering their numbers, have pastured their green wheat, ploughed, and planted their fields with spring produce, and more are following their example.

The 17th inst. I went with some persons into a wheat field to examine for the insect. On drawing up either green, dry, or dead spikes of wheat, we saw them plenty in each, in a white coloured nit, seed, or worm, and where rye grew amongst the

wheat, it was also full of the insect; and since that, the owner of the wheat field has turned in his horses to pasture, and intends to plant it with corn shortly. I am credibly informed that it is the opinion of many in Amwell and Hopewell, New Jersey, that they do not expect to save so much as their seed: many of them have ploughed all up and planted with corn.

The insect in the spring resembles a small flax seed, rather of a rounder shape, but now mostly appears of a white colour, and rather longer than when of the brown colour; they lay mostly and may be found between the first, second, and third blades near the root above the ground, sometimes in the middle of the spike near the root.

Falls township, Bucks county,

May 20, 1788.

Mode proposed of preventing the destruction of wheat by the Hessian fly.

THE progress of the Hessian fly has become a very alarming matter to the middle states. It appears highly probable that the eggs of this destroying insect are laid in the grains of ripe wheat, and sowed with them. The following method of avoiding them, is therefore earnestly recommended to all who are concerned.

1st. Let every farmer, carefully avoid sowing any grain raised on farms, or in neighbourhoods where the Hessian fly has appeared.

2dly. Let every farmer in and near such places be careful to sell his whole crop to millers or others, who will promise not to sell any of it for seed, that the fly may not be propagated.

3dly. Let the farmers procure their seed from places that are certainly not infested with the Hessian fly.

4thly. When the millers get parcels of good grain from distant places, which they believe are quite free from the fly, let them take great pains to inform the farmers, that they may be easily supplied with seed, which does not contain any eggs of these insects. The millers will do well to be particularly attentive to this easy matter, as all their business depends on a plentiful supply of good grain for their mills. A LANDHOLDER.

Philadelphia, June 13, 1788.

Remarks on the preceding paragraph. Phenomenon respecting the gravity of water.

OBSERVING a paragraph in the papers dated at Philadelphia, the 13th of June, and signed, *A Landholder*—I am induced from the same motives with the writer, which I am sure were good, to inform him that his ideas respecting the Helian fly, are ill founded. As they may mislead others, who have had no opportunity to know this destructive insect, I beg leave to refer him, and them, to the publications of the Philadelphia agricultural society* on this subject, as they contain its true history. If the landholder will read those publications, he will be convinced that his address may do much injury to many, who have not had the means of better information, however good his intention may have been. As a lover of my country, and a friend to the farmers of the middle states, I am further induced to declare, from experience, and a thorough investigation of the matter, that their absolute reliance (under providence) must be on the yellow bearded wheat, not the white, nor the red bearded wheat, the sowing of which, by mistake, has occasioned much disappointment. That this declaration may have its full weight with all who know me, I give my name.

GEORGE MORGAN, of
Prospect, N. Jersey.

New-York, June 24, 1788.

DIRECTIONS.

Sow strong ground between the 10th and 20th of September, as far south as lat. 40, and proportionably later, more southward; and manure well with lime where it is convenient. As I have reason to believe this yellow bearded wheat came originally from Chesapeake Bay or the state of Delaware, I have sent samples thereof to his excellency general Washington, to John Dickinson, esq. and John Beale Bordley, esq. to ascertain the matter, in hope of rendering an acceptable service to the states of Virginia, Maryland, and Delaware.

NOTE.

* These publications may be seen in the American Museum, vol. I. page 526, and vol. II. page 298.—C.

I Have resided for some years at a water mill, not many miles from Philadelphia, and in the course of these years I have strictly attended to the mechanical powers and principles of mills that go with water; and I have remarked, that there are certain times that the water-wheel runs with more velocity than at other times; i. e. the wheel makes more revolutions upon its axis in one minute, than it does at other times in one minute and one-fourth of a minute, notwithstanding the water above the wheel continues at the very same depth, as the water is confined, and stands four or five feet in-head dead water, so that the height or depth of water can be easily ascertained. The times that I have remarked, in which the wheel runs quickest, are about three and four o'clock in the morning, and about nine in the evening; at which times, I have found the wheel far more quick in its motion, than at any other time of the day or the night, the water being still of the same depth, and the friction or resistance equally the same as at other times. By this it would appear, that there must be more gravity or density in the water at these periods of time than at others, which must necessarily add a superior motion to the wheel. If that be the only reason that can be assigned, I would wish to know why there is more gravity in the water at the times above specified than at other times, though it must be confessed, that water has not the power in summer which it has in winter, or in cold weather, which I believe can be accounted for; but it is past my comprehension to find why water should be heavier (to use the expression) three hours before and after midnight than at any other time. A natural or physical reason assigned for the above, will very much oblige,

J. B.—

C—— Mill, June 13, 1788.



Cotton.

IT must afford the utmost pleasure to every good citizen, to be informed that the cotton manufactory lately established in this city is in a very flow-

rising condition. Many of our patriotic citizens are clothing themselves with the jeans made at it.

In the course of a few years, the different wares made from cotton may supply the use of woolens, which, from the infancy of our country, and the present state of its cultivation, cannot be procured in a sufficient quantity to clothe all our inhabitants. Cotton enough may be raised in the southern states, to clothe not only every citizen of America, but half the inhabitants of Europe. It is much to be wished, that machines for carding and spinning cotton, similar to those now at work in Philadelphia, were established in all our country towns and villages. Germantown, in particular, should take the lead in this business. That town has been famous for the manufacturing of saddles, stockings and carriages. It will be her own fault, if she is not celebrated as much as formerly for her skill and success in the manufactory of jeans, fustians, velvets, velverets, corduroys, and even muslins.

Philadelphia, June 12, 1788.

Letter from his most christian majesty to the united states in congress assembled.

Very dear great friends and allies,

PARTICULAR reasons, relative to the good of our service, have determined us to appoint a successor to the chevalier de la Luzerne, our minister plenipotentiary with you.—We have chosen the count de Moustier to take his place, in the same quality. The marks of zeal which he has hitherto given us, persuade us, that on this new occasion, he will conduct himself in such a manner as to render himself agreeable to you, and more and more worthy of our good will. We pray you to give full faith to whatever he may say to you on our part; particularly, when he shall assure you of the sincerity of our wishes for your prosperity, as well as of the constant affection and friendship which we bear to the united states in general, and to each of them in particular. We pray God, that he will have you, very dear great friends and

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allies, in his holy keeping. Written at Versailles, the 30th September, 1787.

Your good friend, and ally,

(Signed)

LOUIS

Count de Montmorin.

To the united states of North-America.

The above letter being read in congress, February 26, 1788, the count de Moustier addressed that honourable body as follows:

Gentlemen of the congress,

THE relations of friendship and affection which subsist between the king my master and the united states, have been established on a basis which cannot but daily acquire a new degree of solidity. It is satisfactory to be mutually convinced, that an alliance formed for obtaining a glorious peace, after efforts directed by the greatest wisdom, and sustained with admirable constancy, must always be conformable to the common interests; and that it is a fruitful source of infinite advantages to both nations, whose mutual confidence and intercourse will increase in proportion as they become better known to each other.

The king, who was the first to connect himself with the united states as a sovereign power—to second their efforts—and favour their interests, has never ceased, since that memorable period, to turn his attention to the means of proving to them his affection. This sentiment directs the vows which his majesty forms for their prosperity. Their success will always interest him sensibly; and there is reason to hope for it, from the wisdom of the measures which they will adopt.

To this solemn assurance of interest and attachment on the part of the king—to the unanimous sentiment of the nation—and to the fervent wishes of a great number of my countrymen, who have had the advantage to be associated in the military toils and success of the united states—permit me to add those which I in particular entertain for the growth and glory of these states. I at length enjoy the satisfaction of having it in my power here to testify the profound veneration with which I have been constantly penetrated, for a people who have been able to fix, from their birth, the

G

attention of the most considerable powers in Europe, and whose courage and patriotism have astonished all nations. My happiness will be complete, gentlemen, if I could succeed by my zeal and most constant care, to merit your esteem, your confidence, and your approbation.

The task which I have to accomplish, appears to me to be the more difficult, as in succeeding a minister who held the place near you, gentlemen, with which I am now honoured, I am far from enjoying the advantages which he derived from his talents, his knowledge, and those circumstances which placed him in the most intimate relations to you. I will endeavour to resemble him, at least by the greatest attention to promote and give success to whatever may contribute to the satisfaction, the glory, and the prosperity of the united states.

To the foregoing address, the president of congress replied thus :

S I R,

IT will always give us pleasure to acknowledge the friendship and important good offices, which we have experienced from his most christian majesty, and your generous nation; and we flatter ourselves, that the same principles of magnanimity and regard to mutual convenience, which dictated the connexions between us, will continue to operate, and to render them still more extensive in their benefits to the two countries.

We consider the alliance as involving engagements, highly interesting to both parties; and we are persuaded that they will be observed with entire and mutual good faith.

We are happy in being so explicitly assured of the continuance of his majesty's friendship and attachment; and in this opportunity of expressing the high sense we entertain of their sincerity and value. It is with real satisfaction, sir, that we receive you as his minister plenipotentiary; especially as your character gives us reason to expect, that the harmony and interest of both nations, will not be less promoted by your talents, candour and liberality, than they were by those which distinguished your predecessor, and recommended him to our esteem and regard.

Letter from one of his Swedish majesty's principal secretaries of state to the Swedish consul in Philadelphia.

Stockholm, November 9th, 1787.

S I R,

THE war now kindling between Russia and the Ottoman Porte, will probably excite a desire amongst particular people, to arm corsairs or to be interested in armaments against merchant vessels of the two empires; and the king, not willing to grant his protection to enterprises, founded on hopes of an illicit gain, and contrary to the neutrality his majesty has thought proper to adopt, has commanded me to inform you of these his sentiments, and by these authorises you, sir, to forbid all Swedish subjects who may be under your department, to take any part, directly or indirectly, in such enterprises, either by selling their vessels to be employed in piracy against the subjects of Russia, or those of the Porte, or chartering them for that purpose, or to enrol themselves on board vessels in that employment—In order to do your duty in this regard, it is the king's will, that you make the above, his orders, known to all it may concern, conformably to the strictest principles of neutrality.

JO. G. OXENSTIERNA.

Charles Hultstedt, his Swedish majesty's consul, Philadelphia.

—•••••

Letter from the agent of the French navy, residing in New-London, to his excellency governor Huntington :

Sir,

REPEATED complaints having been made by several owners and masters of vessels trading to our French islands, respecting the charges, duties, and various gratifications demanded by the inferior officers of the customs—and having nothing more at heart than to assist our allied friends the Americans, in their navigation and trade, I have laid before M. de la Forest, our honourable vice consul-general, residing in New York, the said complaints, who desires me to inform the merchants, owners, and masters of vessels in the state of Connecticut, that as soon as those con-

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cerned in the West-India trade, shall give in to the agent of the French navy, residing at New-London, an account attested before his excellency the governor, of the various charges paid to our custom houses, with the names of the places where paid, and those made triplicate; he will immediately lay them before his majesty, who will, no doubt, give orders for a strict enquiry, his intentions being to promote and encourage, as much as possible, the commerce of both nations.

If your excellency pleases to have the above inserted in the public news papers of this state, for the perusal of all concerned, it will be an additional favour to him, who has the honour to be, with the greatest respect, sir, your most obedient and most humble servant, PHILIP DEJEAN.

*His excellency governor
Huntington.*

Military anecdote.

THE following story is related of the late right honourable major general earl Sterling. Having detected a spy in his camp from the British army, and the crime being fully proved upon him, he was ordered for execution. When under the gallows, the awful scene before him inspired his soul with devotion, and he thus addressed the Deity: "O Lord, have pity on me! extend thy mercy to a wretched sinner! O Lord, forgive me, and save me from the torments of hell!" His lordship thinking that the address was to him, and not the Deity, replied, "d—n you for a villain—don't talk to me—I'll have no mercy upon you—turn him off, hangman."

*Letter from his excellency general
Washington, to the proprietors of
the ship Federalist*.*

Mount Vernon, June 8, 1788.

Gentlemen,

CAPTAIN Barney has just arrived here in the miniature ship,

NOTE.

* This little ship was made use of in the procession at Baltimore, in so-

called the Federalist; and has done me the honour to offer that beautiful curiosity as a present to me, on your part: I pray you, gentlemen, to accept the warmest expressions of my sensibility for this specimen of American ingenuity; in which the exactitude of the proportions, the neatness of the workmanship, and the elegance of the decorations (which make your present fit to be preserved in a cabinet of curiosities) at the same time they exhibit the skill and taste of the artist, demonstrate that Americans are not inferior to any people whatever in the use of mechanical instruments and the art of ship-building.

The unanimity of the agricultural state of Maryland in general, as well as of the commercial town of Baltimore in particular, expressed in their recent decision on the subject of a general government, will not (I persuade myself) be without its due efficacy on the minds of their neighbours, who, in many instances, are intimately connected not only by the nature of their produce, but by the ties of blood and the habits of life. Under these circumstances, I cannot entertain an idea that the voice of the convention of this state, which is now in session, will be dissonant from that of her nearly-allied sister, who is only separated by the Potowmack.

You will permit me, gentlemen, to indulge my feelings in reiterating the heart-felt wish, that the happiness of this country may equal the desires of its sincerest friends; and that the patriotic town, of which you are inhabitants (in the prosperity of which I have always found myself strongly interested) may not only continue to increase in the same wonderful manner it has formerly done, but that its trade, manufactures, and other resources of wealth, may be placed, permanently, in a more flourishing situation than they have hitherto been.

NOTE.

lemnization of the ratification of the federal constitution by the state of Maryland; and was, by the owners, afterwards ordered to be presented to his excellency general Washington, as a mark of their veneration and respect.—C.

I am, with sentiments of respect,
Gentlemen,
Your most obedient and most humble
servant,

GEORGE WASHINGTON.

To William Smith, *esq.* and the
other gentlemen proprietors
of the ship *Federalist*.

Extract of a letter from gen. Wash-
ington to the president of congress.

Paramus, October 7, 1780.

"I Have now the pleasure to commu-
nicate the names of the three per-
sons who captured major Andre, and
who refused to release him, notwith-
standing the most earnest importuni-
ties, and assurances of a liberal reward
on his part. Their names are,

{ JOHN PAULDING,
DAVID WILLIAMS,
AND
ISAAC VAN WERT* }"

Mr. Printer,

I Have observed an advertisement
in a late paper, of a plantation
to be sold in Maryland for "negroes,
merchandise, or cash." From this it
appears, that negroes are to be intro-
duced in that state instead of paper
money as a medium of commerce.—
To save trouble in counting or calcula-
ting the value of this new black
flesh coin, I beg leave to furnish the
dealers in it with the following table,
which, I hope, will be current here-
after in the state of Maryland.

Dollars.

1. A middle aged healthy negro
man or woman, - 300
2. A negro man or woman above
55 years of age, - 100
3. All negro boys and girls be-
tween 12 and 18 years of age, 100

NOTE.

* The patriotism of these worthy
men has been applauded by every good
citizen who has heard of the circum-
stances of major Andre's capture:
yet their names have been unfortunately
known to very few: numbers of
gentlemen have anxiously enquired
after them in vain: for this reason,
they are here inserted, in perpetuum
memoriam rei.—C.

4. All negro children between 6
and 12 years of age, 80
- As change will be necessary in this
species of money, the following mode
may be adopted to obtain it.

Dollars,

A negro's head,	20
A right arm,	16
A left arm,	12
A leg,	8
A hand and foot,	4
A thumb and great toe,	1

A finger and toe of the common
size, 2 3-ds of a dollar.
A little finger and toe, 1 3-d of a dollar.

To prevent any inconvenience from
the smell of this species of change
when it is first emitted, it is proposed
to harden it by exposing it to salt and
smoke, before it is taken from the
mint.

Should this species of coin be adopt-
ed, a new mode of determining the
value of estates will become necessary.
Instead of saying a man is worth ten
thousand pounds, it will be common
to say, he is worth ten thousand dried
hands or feet, or forty thousand dried
thumbs or great toes.

The fortunes of young ladies will
likewise be estimated in the same man-
ner; and instead of saying miss —
of the Western Shore, is worth six
thousand guineas, it will be common
to say, she is worth near three thou-
sand negroes' arms well smoked and
salted.

An enemy to the society for the
abolition of slavery.

Philadelphia, May 29, 1787.

Law case, respecting the transfer of
certificates, tried at Falmouth in
Massachusetts, July, 1786.

SOME time in February, 1785, A
bought of B, a treasurer's note for
the nominal sum of three pounds ten
shillings, for which he paid forty-nine
shillings in specie. The note was re-
deemable on the first of December,
1784, and at the time of sale was in-
dorsed by B, who acknowledged the
receipt of the value in the indorsement.
A having several times been to the
treasurer's office, and demanded pay-
ment, could only obtain certificates
for the interest. He at length grew
tired of waiting for the principal, and
made a formal demand of payment

from the treasurer, before two witnesses, who both belonged to Falmouth, in the course of May, 1786. The treasurer had it not in his power to pay. When A went home, soon after the last refusal, he sued B, as indorser of the note, for the principal sum, and the interest that had accrued since last December. The trial came on, before a justice of that county, on the third of July, 1786.

The singularity of the action had brought together such a number of spectators, that the justice adjourned from his house to the meeting-house, which was crowded with people.

After opening the cause by the plaintiff, and examining the witnesses, when the circumstances which have been stated were sufficiently ascertained, the counsel for the defendant pleaded, that the common practice of people had determined, that an indorser of a public security did not make himself a surety, and of course, that he was not answerable for the money; that the security of the commonwealth was so far superior to that of any individual in the state, as to render it absurd to suppose that the latter had become surety for the former; and, indeed, that the security of the individual was virtually included in that of the state. He contended, that ever since the notes were first issued, they had been universally considered as an article of merchandise, which was to be estimated at the price it would fetch in the market; and that the whole use of the indorsement, was to shew, as in any other transfer of property, that the indorser had sold his right in it, but did not, by any means, imply a contract to redeem it, any more than the absolute sale of an house implies that the grantor shall redeem it when the grantee wishes to part with it. He urged, that, even admitting the supposition that by his indorsement he had become surety, still it appeared, in the course of evidence, that he had received no more than forty-nine shillings, which was all that in equity, even upon the plaintiff's own ground, ought to be refunded; but though he for a moment admitted the idea, for the sake of argument, he could not admit it as true, that any thing should be refunded; the plaintiff had the use of the whole

sum, and had taken the whole risk upon himself; and that the plaintiff's argument could not be founded in truth, as it would breed endless confusion, if individuals were made answerable for the debts of the commonwealth.

The plaintiff replied, that however good the security of the original obligor might be, it was an universal rule that an indorser became surety for the money. Nothing could be more uncertain or indeterminate than an attempt to regulate judicial proceedings by the apprehensions of people at large, who had but little opportunity for information, and were liable to be deceived. The truth must be ascertained by some statute, or by an adjudication in the courts of law. Upon this ground, the plaintiff apprehended that he was clearly entitled to recover his money. The attempt to confound transferable notes with articles of merchandise, was idle; for every body knew that when the latter were conveyed, there was an equivalent given for the money, which was not always the case with promissory notes. The distinction, therefore, as it tended to prevent fraud, was founded on the highest reason. He would not presume to doubt the validity of the promise from government; but he had made a demand, according to the original appointment, and could not get his money; and he found it inconvenient to wait until it should be in the power of government to pay. Had government made to a citizen a grant of land, which would be as solemn an assurance as could be given, and the grantee had afterwards sold the land, nobody would say that the last seller should not make good the title—or, to keep more near to the parallel, that he had not so far become surety for the money. If, therefore, the reasoning was just in the stronger, it ought and it must avail in the weaker instance. The pretence, that if any thing was recovered, it ought not to be the whole sum mentioned in the note, was really surprising. Nothing was more common than to sell securities for money at less than the nominal sum, and he believed they were never sold at par; but it was always regulated by the agreement of the parties. He therefore ought to recover

the whole sum mentioned. A judgment in this case upon the principles of the defendant would be so far from producing confusion in the state, that it would afford great relief to the citizens: for if, as the defendant stated, only the real sum which the indorser received, was to be refunded, every indorser would be benefited, as he might go back to a former indorser, and recover a larger sum than he was obliged to pay. This would assuredly tend to raise the value of the notes, but not so fast as they would rise upon the plaintiff's idea, which was, that the full sum should be paid. Most of the notes had indeed been transferred from the poor to the rich, and therefore in general, would not be carried back to the indorser; but it was of importance, in the present scarcity of cash, that there should be means adopted, by common consent, for paying large contracts, and nothing would have an happier effect than the judgment contended for by the plaintiff, as it would have a direct tendency to establish the credit of the notes, without compelling any body to receive them: for the receipt of them would, if their credit was by this means established, become perfectly voluntary.

The justice, in a short speech, remarked, that so full a discussion of the question, which had been debated with so much candour by both parties, had given him great satisfaction. He waved entering into any considerations of the expediency of a decision, as being foreign to the business of a judge, whose province was to declare the law. The statute makes no difference between public and private securities. He could not admit the idea of securities for money being sold for less than the nominal sum, and afterwards the whole sum demanded of the indorser, as he conceived it to be a gross evasion of the law against usury. It appeared, from an indorsement made in the treasurer's office upon the note, that the plaintiff had received a sum equal to the interest upon forty-nine shillings for seventeen months; but nineteen months had elapsed since the last preceding payment. He, therefore, gave judgment, that the plaintiff should recover forty-nine shillings, with two months interest—making in the whole damage for-

ty-nine shillings and five-pence half-penny; and the costs taxed at twenty shillings more.

The plaintiff appealed to the next court of common pleas, on account of insufficient damages being given. The defendant gave notice, that, instead of appealing, he should, the next day, move the supreme court for a *certiorari* to bring the whole proceedings before them, and for a *mandamus*, to the court of common pleas, to stay the proceedings until the point of law should be decided*.



Decision at law respecting money forwarded by a stage.

ON Tuesday, February 6, 1787, the court of session in Edinburgh, determined a cause of very great importance to the proprietors of diligences and carriers of every denomination. It was an action brought at the instance of a gentleman, for recovery of a parcel, containing two hundred pounds sterling, which had been given into the Glasgow diligence, but which never came into the hands of the person to whom it was directed. The proprietors of the diligence were therefore prosecuted for that sum. The court unanimously sustained the defence of the proprietors of the diligence, and found them entitled to costs, chiefly upon this ground, that the parcel had not been given in and entered as cash, or paid for as such—only sixpence having been paid with it; therefore the concealment was improper, and not agreeable to the usual practice; as it is understood, the proprietors of diligences are only liable for money or jewels, when they are entered, and the carriage paid for as such.

NOTE.

* That the final decision in this case has not been published, is much to be regretted. It is a most interesting point, particularly when we consider the extent of the traffic carried on in securities in this country. Should any gentleman, into whose hands this may fall, know what was the judgment of the supreme court, he would much oblige the printer by sending him a short statement of it, for a future number of the *Museum*.—C.

Decision at law respecting copy right.

ON the 2d of July, 1787, was tried in the court of king's bench, London, before the hon. mr. justice Henn, and a most respectable jury, a very interesting cause, in which mr. Wilson, bookseller, and author of the poll-chaise companion, was plaintiff, and mr. Lewis, corrector of the press, defendant. After a very full and impartial hearing of the evidence on both sides, it clearly appeared, that the plaintiff had entrusted the defendant with a variety of materials, to copy fair for the above mentioned work, from which the defendant had secretly endeavoured to compile a similar book under a different title, for his own private emolument. The jury brought in a verdict in favour of mr. Wilson for costs and damages. This verdict has fully established the important decision of literary property in original productions.



Observations on the constitution proposed by the federal convention.

LETTER I.

THE constitution proposed by the federal convention, now engages the fixed attention of America.

Every person appears to be affected. Those who with the adoption of the plan, consider its rejection as the source of endless contests, confusions, and misfortunes; and they also consider a resolution to alter, without previously adopting it, as a rejection.

Those who oppose the plan, are influenced by different views. Some of them are friends, others of them are enemies, to the united states. The latter are of two classes; either men without principles or fortunes, who think they may have a chance to mend their circumstances, with impunity, under a weak government, or in public convulsions, but cannot make them worse even by the last—or men who have been always averse to the revolution; and though at first confounded by that event, yet, their hopes reviving with the declension of our affairs, have since persuaded themselves, that at length the people, tired out with their continued distresses, will return to their former connexion with Great Britain. To argue with these

opposers, would be vain. The other opposers of the plan, deserve the highest respect.

What concerns all, should be considered by all; and individuals may injure a whole society, by not declaring their sentiments. It is therefore not only their right, but their duty, to declare them. Weak advocates of a good cause, or artful advocates of a bad one, may endeavour to stop such communications, or to discredit them by clamour and calumny. This, however, is not the age for such tricks of controversy. Men have suffered so severely by being deceived upon subjects of the highest import, those of religion and freedom, that truth becomes infinitely valuable to stop, not as a matter of curious speculation, but of beneficial practice; a spirit of enquiry is excited, information diffused, judgment strengthened.

Before this tribunal, let every one freely speak, what he really thinks, but with so sincere a reverence for the cause he ventures to discuss, as to use the utmost caution, lest he should lead into errors, upon a point of such sacred concern as the public happiness.

It is not the design of this address, to describe the present derangement of our affairs, the mischiefs that must ensue from its continuance, the horrors of a total dissolution of the union, or the division of it into partial confederacies. Nor is it intended to describe the evils that will result from pursuing the plan of another federal convention; as if a better temper of conciliation, or a more satisfactory harmony of decisions, could be expected from men, after their minds are agitated with disgusts and disappointments, than before they were thus disturbed; though from an uncontradicted assertion it appears, that without such provocations, the difficulty of reconciling the interests of the federal states was so near to insuperable, in the late convention, that after many weeks spent in the most faithful labours to promote concord, the members were upon the very point of dissolving in the utmost disorder, jealousy and resentment, and leaving these states exposed to all the tempests of passions, that have been so fatal to confederacies of democratical republics.

All these things have been said and

fore the public in a much better manner, than the writer of this address is capable of: and to repeat what has been said, he means not. What he wishes, is to simplify the subject, so as to facilitate the enquiries of his fellow-citizens.

Many are the objections made to the system proposed. They should be distinguished. Some may be called local, because they spring from the supposed interests of individual states. Thus, for instance, some inhabitants of large states may desire the system to be so altered, that they may possess more authority in the decisions of the government, or some inhabitants of commercial states may desire it to be so altered, that the advantages of their trade may centre almost wholly among themselves; and this predilection they may think compatible with the common welfare. Their judgment being thus warped at the beginning of their deliberation, objections are accumulated as very important, that, without this proposition, would never have obtained their approbation. Certain it is, that strong understandings may be so influenced by this insulated patriotism, as to doubt, whether general benefits can be communicated by a general government.

Probably nothing would operate so much for the correction of these errors, as a perusal of the accounts transmitted to us by the ancients, of the calamities occasioned in Greece by a conduct founded on similar errors.—They are expressly ascribed to this cause, that each city meditated apart on its own profit and ends—insomuch that those who seemed to contend for union, could never relinquish their own interests and advancement, while they deliberated for the public.

Heaven grant! that our countrymen may pause in time—duly estimate the present moment—and solemnly reflect, whether their measures may not tend to draw down the same distractions upon us, that desolated Greece.

They may now tolerably judge from the proceedings of the federal convention and of other conventions, what are the sentiments of America upon her present and future prospects. Let the voice of her distress be venerated—and, adhering to the generous Virginian declaration, let them resolve to

cling to union as the political rock of our salvation.

FABIUS.

Philadelphia, April 12, 1788.

[To be continued.]

To the inhabitants of the states that have adopted the new constitution.

Friends and countrymen,

YOU will soon be called upon to enact laws for choosing members of the house of representatives in the new federal legislature. The following mode of electing them is hereby recommended to such of the states as choose more than one representative. Divide the state into as many districts as there are members to be chosen, and direct the electors to fix upon a member from each district, and then let the whole state vote for the whole number of members. By these means a knowledge of the local interests of every part of the state, will be carried to congress, but in such a manner, as not to interfere with the general interest of the whole state. When members are chosen by the whole state, they will consider themselves as the servants of the whole state, and not suffer themselves to be misled by the local prejudices or interests of a few men, who often govern counties and districts. By these means, the agriculture and commerce of the states, will always be kept in friendship with each other, for the farmer and the merchant will mutually vote for the same rulers. By these means, likewise, none but men of real character and abilities will be returned, for such men are generally best known throughout every part of a state. A house of representatives, thus chosen, cannot fail of being truly respectable. The members of each state will be a band of brothers. No local considerations, no sacrifice of the general interests to the customs of a store, or a mill, will ever divide or influence them. In every vote, they will have their eyes fixed upon the commerce, agriculture, manufactures, and upon the interest of every county, town, and individual of the whole state.

NUMA.

Philadelphia, July 16, 1788.

Account of the grand federal procession in Philadelphia, July 4, 1788.

ON Friday, the 4th day of July, 1788, the citizens of Philadelphia celebrated the declaration of independence made by the thirteen united states of America on the 4th of July, 1776, and the establishment of the constitution or frame of government proposed by the late general convention, and now solemnly adopted and ratified by ten of those states.

The rising sun was saluted with a full peal from Christ church steeple, and a discharge of cannon from the ship Rising Sun, commanded by captain Philip Brown, anchored off Market-street, and superbly decorated with the flags of various nations. Ten vessels, in honour of the ten states of the union, were dressed and arranged thro' the whole length of the harbour, each bearing a broad white flag at the mast-head, inscribed with the names of the states respectively in broad gold letters—in the following order—New-Hampshire opposite to the Northern Liberties; Massachusetts to Vine-street; Connecticut to Race-street; New-Jersey to Arch-street; Pennsylvania to Market-street; Delaware to Chesnut-street; Maryland to Walnut-street; Virginia to Spruce-street; South-Carolina to Pine-street; and Georgia to South-street. The ships at the wharfs were also dressed on the occasion; and as a brisk south wind prevailed through the whole day, the flags and pendants were kept in full display, and exhibited a most pleasing and animating prospect.

According to orders issued the day before, the several parts, which were to compose the grand procession, began to assemble at eight o'clock in the morning, at the intersection of South and Third-streets.

Nine gentlemen, distinguished by white plumes in their hats, and furnished with speaking-trumpets, were superintendants of the procession, viz. general Mifflin, general Stewart, colonel Proctor, colonel Gurney, colonel Will, colonel Marth, major Moore, major Lenox, and mr. Peter Brown.

The different companies of military, trades and professions had previously met at different places in the city

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of their own appointment, where they were separately formed by their officers and conductors, and marched in order with their respective flags, devices, and machines, to the place of general rendezvous. As these companies arrived in succession, the superintendants disposed of them in the neighbouring streets in such manner as that they might easily fall into the stations they were to occupy in forming the general procession, as they should be successively called upon.—By this means, the most perfect order and regularity were effectually preserved.

After a strict review of the streets of the city, it had been determined that the line of march should be as follows: to commence at the intersection of South and Third-streets, thence along Third-street to Callow-Hill-street; thence up Callow-hill-street to Fourth-street; thence along Fourth-street to Market-street, and thence to Union Green, in front of Bush-Hill—William Hamilton, esq. having kindly offered the spacious lawn before his house at Bush-Hill for the purposes of the day.

The street commissioners had, the evening before, gone through the line of march—and directed the pavements to be swept, the trees to be lopped, and all obstacles to be removed.

About half after nine o'clock, the grand procession began to move; of which the following is as correct a detail as could be procured.

I.

Twelve axe-men, dressed in white frocks, with black girdles round their waists, and ornamented caps, headed by major Philip Pancake.

II.

The first city troop of light-dragoons, commanded by captain Miles.

III.

INDEPENDENCE.

John Nixon, esq. on horseback, bearing the staff and cap of liberty; under the cap, a silk flag with the words, "fourth of July, 1776," in large gold letters.

IV.

Four pieces of artillery, with a detachment from the train, commanded by captains Morrel and Fisher.

V.

FRENCH ALLIANCE.

Thomas Fitzsimons, esq. on horse-

H

back, carrying a flag of white silk, having three fleurs-de-lys and thirteen stars in union over the words, "*sixth of February, 1778*," in gold letters. The horse he rode belonged formerly to count Rochambeau.

VI.

Corps of light infantry, commanded by captain A. G. Claypoole, with the standard of the first regiment.

VII.

DEFINITIVE TREATY OF PEACE. George Clymer, esq. on horseback, carrying a staff adorned with olive and laurel. The words, "*third of September, 1783*," in gold letters pendant from the staff.

VIII.

Col. John Shee, on horseback, carrying a flag, blue field, with a laurel and an olive wreath over the words—"*Washington, the friend of his country*," in silver letters; the staff adorned with olive and laurel.

IX.

The city troop of light dragoons, captain William Bingham, commanded by major W. Jackson.

X.

Richard Bache, esq. on horseback, as a herald, attended by a trumpet, proclaiming a new era; the words "*new era*," in gold letters, pendant from the herald's staff, and the following lines:

*Peace o'er our land her olive wand
extends, [descends];
And white-robb'd innocence from heav'n
The crimes and frauds of anarchy shall
faint,
Returning justice lifts again her scale.*

XI.

CONVENTION OF THE STATES.

The hon. Peter Muhlenberg, esq. on horseback, with a blue flag; the words "*seventeenth of September, 1787*," in silver letters.

XII.

A band of music, performing a grand march, composed by Mr. Alexander Reinagle for the occasion.

XIII.

THE CONSTITUTION.

The honourable chief-justice M^r Kean, the hon. judge Alee, the honourable judge Rush (in their robes of office) in a lofty, ornamental car, in the form of a large eagle, drawn by six horses, bearing the constitution, framed, and fixed on a staff, crowned with the cap

of liberty. The words, "*all people*," in gold letters, on the staff, immediately under the constitution.

The car was made by George and William Hunter; the carriage painted light blue, twenty feet long, hind wheels eight feet, and the front six feet and a half in diameter; the body, fixed on springs, was thirteen feet high, in the shape of a bald eagle; from head to tail, thirteen feet long; the breast emblazoned with thirteen silver stars, in a sky-blue field, and underneath, thirteen stripes, alternate red and white. The dexter talon embraced an olive branch, the sinister grasped thirteen arrows.

XIV.

Corps of light infantry, commanded by captain Heysham, with the standard of the third regiment.

XV.

Ten gentlemen, representing the states that have ratified the federal constitution; each bearing a flag with the name of the state he represented, in gold letters, and walking arm in arm, emblematical of the union, viz.

1. Duncan Ingraham, esquire;
NEW-HAMPSHIRE.
2. Jonathan Williams, jun. esquire;
MASSACHUSETTS.
3. Jared Ingersol, esquire;
CONNECTICUT.
4. Samuel Stockton, esquire;
NEW-JERSEY.
5. James Wilson, esquire;
PENNSYLVANIA.
6. Colonel Thomas Robinson,
DELAWARE.
7. Honourable J. E. Howard, esquire;
MARYLAND.
8. Colonel Febiger,
VIRGINIA.
9. W. Ward Burrows, esquire;
SOUTH-CAROLINA.
10. George Meade, esquire;
GEORGIA.

XVI.

Colonel William Williams, on horseback, in armour, bearing on his left arm a shield, emblazoned with the arms of the united states.

XVII.

The Montgomery troop of light-horse, commanded by captain James Morris, esquire.

XVIII.

The consuls and representatives of foreign states in alliance with Ame-

ria, in an ornamented car, drawn by four horses.

Captain Thomas Bell, with the flag of the united States of America.

Barbe de Marbois, esquire, vice-consul of France.

J. H. C. Heineken, esquire, consul of the united Netherlands.

Charles Hellstedt, esquire, consul-general of Sweden.

Charles W. Lecke, esquire, carrying the flag of Prussia.

Thomas Barclay, esquire, carrying the flag of Morocco.

XIX.

The honourable Francis Hopkinson, esquire, judge of admiralty, wearing in his hat a gold anchor pendant on a green riband, preceded by the register's clerk, carrying a green bag filled with rolls of parchment, and having the word "*admiralty*" in large letters on the front of the bag.

James Read, esquire, register, wearing a silver pen in his hat.

Clement Biddle, esquire, marshal, carrying a silver oar, adorned with green ribands.

XX.

The wardens of the port and tonnage officer.

XXI.

Collector of the customs and naval-officer.

XXII.

Peter Baynton, esquire, as a citizen, and colonel Isaac Melchor as an Indian chief, in a carriage, smoking the calumet of peace together. The sachem magnificently dressed, according to the Indian custom; his head adorned with scarlet and white plumes; jewels of silver hanging from his nose and ears; ten strings of wampum round his neck; the broad belt of peace and brotherly love in his hand; an ornamented vest and other decorations suitable to the character.

XXIII.

The Berks county troop, consisting of thirty dragoons, commanded by captain Philip Strubing.

XXIV.

The new roof, or grand federal edifice, on a carriage drawn by ten white horses; the dome supported by thirteen Corinthian columns, raised on pedestals proper to that order; the frieze decorated with thirteen stars; ten of the columns complete, and three

left unfinished: on the pedestals of the columns were inscribed, in ornamented cyphers, the initials of the thirteen American states. On the top of the dome, a handsome cupola, surmounted by a figure of Plenty, bearing her cornucopae, and other emblems of her character. The dimensions of this building were as follow: ten feet diameter, eleven feet to the top of the cornice, the dome four feet high, the cupola five feet high, the figure of Plenty, three feet six inches; the carriage on which it was mounted, three feet high; the whole thirty-six feet in height. Round the pedestal of the edifice were these words, "*in union the fabric stands firm.*" This elegant building was begun and finished in the short space of four days, by Mr. William Williams and co.

The grand edifice was followed by architects and house-carpenters, in number four hundred and fifty, carrying insignia of the trade, and preceded by messrs. Benjamin Loxley, Gunning Bedford, Thomas Nevel, Levi Budd, Joseph Ogilby and William Roberts, displaying designs in architecture, &c. Mr. George Inghelbore the house carpenters' standard—the company's arms properly emblazoned on a white field—motto, "*justice and benevolence.*" To this corps, the saw-makers and file-cutters attached themselves, headed by messrs. John Harper and William Cook, and carrying a flag, with a hand and sawmill-saw, gilt on a pink field.

On the floor of the grand edifice, were placed ten chairs, for the accommodation of ten gentlemen, viz. messrs. Hillary Baker, George Latimer, John Wharton, John Nesbitt, Samuel Morris, John Brown, Tench Francis, Joseph Anthony, John Chaloner, and Benjamin Fuller. These gentlemen sat as representatives of the citizens at large, to whom the federal constitution was committed previous to the ratification. When the grand edifice arrived safe at Union Green, these gentlemen gave up their seats to the representatives of the states, enumerated above in article XV, who entered the temple, and hung their flags on the Corinthian columns to which they respectively belonged. In the evening, the grand edifice, with the ten states now in union, was brought

back in great triumph, and with loud huzzas, to the state-house, in Chestnut-street.

XXV.

The Pennsylvania society of Cincinnati, and militia officers.

XXVI.

Corps of light infantry, commanded by captain Rose, with the standard of the fifth regiment.

XXVII.

The agricultural society, headed by their president Samuel Powel, esquire. A flag borne by major Samuel Hodgdon, on a buff-coloured ground in an oval compartment. Industry represented by a ploughman, driving a plough drawn by oxen, followed at a small distance by the goddess of Plenty, bearing a cornucopia in her left and a sickle in her right hand: in the back ground, a view of an American farm—motto, "*venerate the plough.*"

XXVIII.

Farmers, headed by Richard Peters, Richard Willing, Samuel Meredith, Isaac Warner, George Gray, William Peltz, — Burkhardt, and Charles Willing. Two ploughs, the one drawn by four oxen, and directed by Richard Willing, esq. in a farmer's dress, mr. Charles Willing, in the character of a plough boy, driving the oxen; the other drawn by two horses, and directed by mr. — Burkhardt—followed by a sower, sowing seed, farmers, millers, &c.

XXIX.

The manufacturing society, with the spinning and carding machines, looms, &c. Mr. Gallaudet bearing a flag, the device of which was, a bee-hive, with bees issuing from it, standing in the beams of a rising sun; the field of the flag blue, and the motto—"in its rays we shall feel new vigour"—written in golden characters.

Robert Hare, esquire.

Managers of the society.

Subscribers to the society.

Committee for managing the manufacturing fund.

Subscribers to the manufacturing fund.

The carriage of the manufacturers is in length thirty feet, in breadth thirteen feet, and the same height, neatly covered with white cotton of their manufacture, and was drawn by ten large bay horses; on this carriage was placed the carding machine, worked by two

persons, and carding cotton at the rate of fifty pounds weight per day; next a spinning machine of eighty spindles, worked by a woman (a native of and instructed in this city) drawing cotton suitable for fine jeans or federal rib; on the right of the stage was next placed a lace loom, a workman weaving a rich scarlet and white livery lace; on the left, a man weaving jean on a large loom, with a fly shuttle; behind the looms, was fixed the apparatus of mr. Hewson, printing muslins of an elegant chintz pattern, and mr. Lang designing and cutting prints for shauls; on the right were seated mrs. Hewson and her four daughters, penciling a piece of very neat sprigg'd chintz of mr. Hewson's printing; all dressed in cottons of their own manufacture; on the back part of the carriage, on a lofty staff, was displayed the calico printers' flag; in the centre, thirteen stars in a blue field, and thirteen red stripes in a white field; round the edges of the flag were printed thirty-seven different prints of various colours (one of them a very elegant bed furniture chintz of six colours) as specimens of printing done at Philadelphia.—Motto—"May the union government protect the manufactures of America."

Then followed the weavers' flag, a rampant lion in a green field, holding a shuttle in his dexter paw—motto—"may government protect us:" behind the flag walked the weavers of the factory, accompanied by other citizens of the same trade, in number about one hundred; the cotton card makers annexed themselves to this society.

XXX.

Corps of light infantry, commanded by captain Robinson, with the standard of the sixth regiment.

XXXI.

The marine society.

Captain William Greenway, carrying a globe, supported by captains Heysham and Alberfon, with spy-glasses in their hands.

Ten captains, five a-breast, with quadrants representing the ten states that have joined the union; viz,

John Woods,	Robert Bethel,
John Ashmead,	William Allen,
William Miller,	William Tanner,
Samuel Howel,	Leeson Simons, &
John Souder,	George Atkinson.

Member with trunk sundry of session, v represent number.

The Ship

Mounting by John C. W. Belc nants; for midshipm ficers, co The ship length, h proportion of the s barge wh Serapis, morable Jones, o with the master-p perfectly through matical astonishi pleted i gun at morning the field evening join in workma beautif admirat honour who w tion. made f ten ho tacked and ex to the g the wh vas wa so that to off in fet board, accor line o arriva chor, three

Members of the society, six a-breast, with trumpets, spy-glasses, charts, and sundry other implements of their profession, wearing badges in their hats, representing a ship:—eighty-nine in number.

XXXII.

The Ship federal Union,

Mounting twenty guns; commanded by John Green, esq. Messrs. S. Smith, W. Belchar and — Mercer, lieutenants; four young boys in uniform as midshipmen: the crew, including officers, consisted of twenty-five men. The ship Union is thirty-three feet in length, her width and depth in due proportion. Her bottom is the barge of the ship Alliance, and the same barge which formerly belonged to the Serapis, and was taken in the memorable engagement of captain Paul Jones, of the Bon Homme Richard with the Serapis. The Union is a master-piece of elegant workmanship, perfectly proportioned and complete throughout; decorated with emblematical carving. And what is truly astonishing, she was begun and completed in less than four days, viz. begun at eleven o'clock on Monday morning the thirtieth of June, and on the field of rendezvous on Thursday evening following, fully prepared to join in the grand procession. The workmanship and appearance of this beautiful object commanded universal admiration and applause, and did high honour to the artists of Philadelphia, who were concerned in her construction. She was mounted on a carriage made for the purpose, and drawn by ten horses. A sheet of canvas was tacked all round along the water line, and extending over a light frame, hung to the ground, so as entirely to conceal the wheels and machinery. This canvas was painted to represent the sea; so that nothing incongruous appeared to offend the eye. The ceremonies in setting sail, receiving the pilot on board, trimming her sails to the wind, according to the several courses of the line of march, throwing the lead, her arrival at Union Green, casting anchor, being hailed and welcomed with three cheers, and the captain forward-

ing his dispatches to the president of the united states, &c. &c. were all performed with the strictest maritime propriety; but neither time nor the space allotted for this account, will permit such a detail as would do justice to the conduct of captain Green and his crew, and to the architects and several workmen concerned in this beautiful feature in our grand procession. The ship was followed by the pilots of the port,

With their boat, (named "the Federal Pilots,") under the command of Isaac Roach; who sheared a-long side the ship Union at the place appointed, and put mr. Michael Dawson on board, as pilot; then took his station with his boat in the procession, and on her arrival, attended and took the pilot off again.

Ship carpenters,

Headed by messrs. Francis Grice and John Norris, with the draft of a ship on the stocks, and cases of instruments in their hands; a flag bearing a ship on the stocks, carried by Manuel Eyres, esq. supported by messrs. Harrison, Rice, Brewster, and Humphreys; followed by mast makers, caulkers and workmen, to the amount of 330, all wearing a badge in their hats, representing a ship on the stocks, and a green sprig of white oak.

Boat builders.

A frame representing a boat builder's shop, eighteen feet long, eight wide, and thirteen high, mounted on a carriage. On the top of the frame, the ship Union's barge, elegantly finished, an ensign staff and flag, blue field, quartered with thirteen stripes, and bearing an axe and an adze crossing each other—motto, "*by these we live.*" The barge ten feet long, manned with a cockswain and six little boys as bargemen, in a beautiful uniform of white, decorated with blue ribands. On the platform underneath, seven hands building a boat thirteen feet long, which was set up and nearly completed during the procession. [It will be manifest the numbers above mentioned have reference to the 13 states of America, the 12 states represented in the late general convention, and the 10 states now united under the new constitution.] The whole machine was contrived with great skill, and drawn by four bright

bay horses, belonging to and under the conduct of mr. Jacob Toy, of the Northern Liberties, followed by forty boat builders, headed by mells. Bowyer Brooks and Warwick Hale.

Sail makers.

A flag, carried by captain Joseph Rice, representing the inside view of a sail-lost, with masts and men at work; on the top thirteen stars; in the fly, five vessels.—Motto, "*may commerce flourish, and industry be rewarded.*" Followed by a number of masters, journeymen and apprentices.

Ship joiners.

Nicholas Young, conductor; his son carrying a cedar staff before him; Robert M' Mullen, master workman; William M' Mullen and Samuel Ormes, carrying the company's arms on a flag, viz. a binnacle and hen-coop, crooked planes and other tools of that profession, proper; thirteen stripes and thirteen stars, ten in full splendor.—Motto, "*by these we support our families.*" Followed by twenty-five of the trade, wearing cedar branches in their hats.

Rope makers and ship chandlers.

The flag carried in front by Richard Tittermary; representing a rope-yard, with ten men spinning, and three standing idle, with their hemp around their waists; emblematical of the present situation of the thirteen states; with a motto, "*may commerce flourish.*" Next in front, as leaders, were John Tittermary, sen. and George Goodwin, being the oldest belonging to the calling; followed by the other gentlemen of the profession, with a piece of rope and hemp in their hands; and the journeymen and apprentices in the rear, with hemp around their waists, and their spinning clouts in their hands—about sixty in number.

Merchants and traders.

Their standard was the flag of a merchant ship of the united states—in the union were ten illuminated stars, and three traced round in silver, but not yet illuminated—on one side of the flag a ship, the Pennsylvania, with an inscription, "*4th July, 1788.*" On the reverse of the flag a globe, over which was inscribed, in a scroll, "*par tout le monde.*" The staff, on which the flag was displayed, terminated in a silver cone, on which was a ring sus-

pending a mariner's compass. The standard was borne by mr. Jonathan Nesbit, preceding the merchants and traders:

Thomas Willing, esq. attended by their committee, mells. Charles Pettit, John Wilcocks, John Ross, and Tench Coxe.

The body of the merchants and traders.

Next followed the clerks and apprentices of the merchants and traders, preceded by mr. Saintonge, bearing a large ledger.

Corps of light infantry, commanded by captain Sproat, with the standard of the fourth regiment.

TRADES AND PROFESSIONS.

N. B. The order of the several trades, except house carpenters and those concerned in the construction and fitting out a ship, was determined by lot.

XXXIII. Cordwainers.

A carriage drawn by four horses, representing a cordwainer's shop, in which six men were actually at work; the shop hung round with shoes, boots, &c.

Mr. Alexander Rutherford, conductor.

Mr. Elisha Gordon, and mr. Martin Beish, assistants, followed by a committee of nine, three a-breast, Mr. James Roney, junior, standard bearer.

The standard—the cordwainers' arms, on a crimson field; above, the arms, CRISPIN, holding a laurel branch in his right hand, and a scroll of parchment in his left.

Three hundred cordwainers following, six a-breast, each wearing a white leather apron, embellished with the company's arms, richly painted.

XXXIV. Coach painters.

With a flag, ornamented with the insignia of the art, carried by mr. — followed by ten of the profession, carrying palettes and pencils in their hands, XXXV. Cabinet and chair-makers, Mr. Jonathan Gostelow, carrying the scale and dividers; mr. Jedediah Snowden, with the rules of architecture; four of the oldest masters; mr. James Lee, attended by three masters, bearing the standard, or cabinet makers' arms, elegantly painted and gilt on a blue field, ornamented with thirteen stars, ten of which were gilt, the other three unfinished; below the arms, two

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hands united—motto—"By unity we support society." The masters, six a-breast, wearing linen aprons, and bucks' tails in their hats.

The work-shop, seventeen feet long, by nine feet eight inches wide, and fourteen feet high, on a carriage drawn by four horses—at each end of the shop ten stars—two signs, inscribed, "*federal cabinet and chair-shop*," one on each side. Mr. John Brown, with journeymen and apprentices at work in the shop. The shop followed by journeymen and apprentices six a-breast, all wearing linen aprons, and bucks' tails in their hats—the aprons of American manufacture—one hundred in train.

XXXVI. Brick-makers.

Carrying a large flag of green silk, on which was represented a brick-yard, hands at work, a kiln burning—at a little distance, a federal city building—motto—

"It was found hard in Egypt.

"But this prospect makes it easy."

Ten master brick-makers, headed by Mr. David Rose, sen. and followed by one hundred workmen in frocks and trowsers, with tools, &c.

XXXVII.

House, ship, and sign painters.

Arms, three shields argent on a field azure; crest, a hand holding a brush, proper; motto, "*Virtue alone is true nobility*." The stage fourteen feet long by seven; on it a mill for manufacturing colours, a glazing table, with a stone for grinding paint; stage furnished with pots, sashes tools, &c. The business on the stage, conducted by messrs. Stride, Wells, Cowen, Deveter, and M'Elwee. Flag borne by Mr. Faulsburg, as oldest painter, supported by messrs. Flin and Fullerton: the rest of the company marching six a-breast, with gilded brushes, diamonds, gold hammers, glazing knives, &c. Sixty-eight in procession.

XXXVIII. Porters.

Led by John Lawrence and George Green; on each side a porter, dressed with a silk sash, leading a horse and dray, the horse richly decorated with blue, white, and red ribands—on the dray, five barrels of superfine flour, the words, "*Federal flour*" painted on the heads of the barrels; followed by John Jacobs and forty porters—a light blue silk standard borne by Da-

vid Sparks, on which were exhibited ten stripes and thirteen stars, three of them clouded, the rest in full splendor; also a horse and dray, with four barrels on the dray, and a porter leading a fifth—motto—"may industry ever be encouraged." The standard followed by a number of men, and the rear closed by Andrew Dryer and Joseph Grefswold. The officers all dressed with silk sashes, and officers and men wearing white aprons, tied on with blue silk ribands, and carrying in their hands whips ornamented with blue, red, and white ribands.

The five barrels of federal flour were, after the procession, delivered to the overseers, for the use of the poor.

XXXIX.

Clock and watch makers.

The company's arms neatly painted on a silk flag.—Motto, "*time rules all things*." Headed by Mr. John Wood, and followed by twenty-three members of the company.

XL.

Fringe and riband weavers.

Mr. John Williams, bearing a blue staff, capped with a gilt ball, across the staff ten wires, to which were suspended implements, and a great variety of specimens of the art. The fringe, lace and line shuttles were each filled with a quill of shute, to shew that they were in employ; the riband shuttle empty, to shew that it is, as yet, unemployed. In the gilt ball was fixed a wire eighteen inches long, from which flowed a riband of ten stripes. Immediately below the cross wire, a paper inscribed with verses, composed by Mr. Williams on the occasion.

XLI. Bricklayers,

Headed by messrs. Nicholas Hicks, William Johnson and Jacob Graff, with their aprons on, and trowels in their hands—a flag with the following device: the bricklayers' arms; the federal city rising out of a forest, workmen building it, and the sun illuminating it. Motto, "*both buildings and rulers are the works of our hands*." The flag carried by messrs. Charles Souder, William Mash and Joseph Wilds, with their aprons, and supported by messrs. John Robbins, Peter Waglom, Thomas Mitchell, John Boyd, Burton Wallace, Michael Groves, John Souder, Edward

M'Kaighen, Alexander M'Kinley; ten master bricklayers, with their aprons on, and their trowels and plumb-rules in their hands—followed by fifty-five masters and journeymen, in their aprons, and carrying trowels in their hands.

XLII. Taylors,

Preceded by messrs. Barker, Stille, Martin and Tatem, carrying a white flag, with the company's arms in gold, supported by two camels. Motto, "*by union our strength increases*," Followed by two hundred and fifty of the trade.

XLIII.

Instrument makers, turners, Windsor chair and spinning-wheel makers, Conducted by captain John Cornish; mr. John Stow bearing the standard, the turners' arms, with the addition of a spinning-wheel on one side, and a Windsor chair on the other. Motto, "*by faith we obtain*." Messrs. George Stow and Michael Fox carrying columns, representing the several branches of turning. Messrs. Anthony and Mason, with a groupe of musical instruments, followed by sixty persons dressed in green aprons.

XLIV. Carvers and gilders.

The carvers and guilders exhibited an ornamental car, on a federal plan, being thirteen feet by ten on the floor, on which were erected thirteen pilasters, richly ornamented with carved work, the heads of ten gilt and labelled with the names of the several states arranged as they came into the federal union; the remaining three left partly finished; about three feet above the floor, a level rail united to the pilasters, denoting the equality of the subjects. In the centre a column, with a twining laurel running in a spiral form to the capping, which was ten feet high, on the top of which was placed a bust of general Washington, crowned with a wreath of laurel, and dressed in the American uniform, with the thirteen stars on a collar; the whole supported by ten tight slays, leading from the finished pilasters to the cap of the column, from whence hung three slack slays, leading to the unfinished pilasters; over the general's bust the American standard was displayed.

In the centre of the front, the head

of Phidias, the most eminent of the ancient carvers, with emblematic figures supporting it; inside of the front rail a large figure for the head of a ship, richly carved and painted; the whole outside of the car decorated with the figures of the seasons, the cardinal virtues, and other devices in carved work. Before the car walked the artists of the several branches, preceded by mr. Cutbush, ship-carver, and mr. Reynolds and mr. Juzguez, house, furniture, and coach carvers, with young artists going before, decorated with blue ribands round their necks, to which were suspended medallions, blue ground, with ten burnished gold stars, one bearing a figure of Ceres, representing Agriculture; another, Fame, blowing her trumpet, announcing to the world the federal union; the middle one carrying a Corinthian column complete, expressive of the domestic branches of carving. In the car was a number of artists at work, superintended by mr. Rush, ship-carver, who planned and executed the car with its principal ornaments.

XLV. Coopers,

Led on by mr. Daniel Dolbe—an elegant flag, bearing the coopers' arms, embellished with thirteen stars—motto—"May commerce flourish—Love as brethren." Supported by messrs. W. King, R. Babe and John Louch, followed by one hundred and fifty coopers in white leather aprons, and wearing badges in their hats, representing the tools of the trade.

XLVI. Plane-makers.

Mr. William Martin in front, bearing the standard, white field, a smoothing plane on the top; device, a pair of spring dividers, three planes, a brace, a square, and gauge; followed by eight plane-makers—Motto—"Truth."

XLVII.

Whip and cane manufacturers.

A machine on a carriage, a boy on it at work plating a whip, followed by mr. John M'Allister, and his journeymen, carrying several articles of the trade. On the top of the machine a flag, with this motto—"Let us encourage our own manufactures."

XLVIII.

Black-smiths, white-smiths, and nailers.

A machine drawn by nine horses,

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representing the federal blacksmiths', whitesmiths', and nailors' manufactory, being a frame of ten by fifteen feet, and nine feet high, with a real chimney extending three feet above the roof, and furnished for use. In front of the building three master blacksmiths, messrs. Nathaniel Brown, Nicholas Hefs and William Perkins, supporting the standard, elegantly ornamented with the smiths' arms.—Motto, "*by hammer in hand, all arts do stand.*" The manufactory was in full employ during the procession.—Mr. John Mingler, and his assistant, Christian Keyser, blacksmiths, completed a set of plough-irons out of old swords, worked a sword into a sickle, turned several horse-shoes, and performed several jobs on demand. Mr. John Goodman, jun. whitesmith, finished a complete pair of plyers, a knife, and some machinery, with other work, on demand. Messrs. Andrew Felsing and Benjamin Brummel forged, finished and sold a considerable number of spikes, nails, and broad tacks. The whole was under the conduct of messrs. Godfrey Gebbler, David Henderfon, George Goddard, Jacob Elster, Lewis Pahl and Jacob Eckfelt, and followed by two hundred brother blacksmiths, whitesmiths and nailors.

XLIX.

Coach makers,

Preceded by mr. John Bringham, in a phaeton drawn by two horses, and bearing a draft of a coach on a white silk flag. A stage nine feet high, sixteen feet long, and eight feet wide, on a carriage drawn by four horses, representing their shop, with mr. George Way, master-workman, a body and carriage-maker, a wheelwright, a trimmer, and a harness-maker, all at work, and a painter ornamenting a body; on each side of the stage, the words, "*no tax on American carriages;*" in the centre the standard of yellow silk, emblazoned with the arms of the profession, viz. Three coaches in a blue field, the chariot of the sun appearing through the clouds—motto—"the clouds dispell'd, we shine forth;" the staff decorated with the implements of the trade; ten masters, each bearing a yellow silk flag, with the names of the states that have adopted the new federal constitution, in letters of gold,

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on a blue field, five walking before and five behind the stage; the whole followed by workmen in the different branches of the trade, to the number of one hundred and fifty.

L. Potters.

A flag, on which was neatly painted a kiln burning, and several men at work in the different branches of the business—motto—"the potter hath power over his clay." A four wheeled carriage drawn by two horses, on which was a potter's wheel, and men at work: a number of cups, bowls, mugs, &c. were made during the procession; the carriage was followed by twenty potters, headed by messrs. Christian Piercy and Michael Gilbert, wearing linen aprons of American manufacture.

LI. Hatters,

Led by mr. Andrew Tybout.

The standard borne by mr. John Gordon, viz. on a white field a hat in hand, on each side a tassel band; the crest, a beaver.—Motto, on a crimson garter, in gold letters—"with the industry of the beaver, we support our rights;" followed by one hundred and twenty-four hatters.

LII. Wheelwrights,

A stage drawn by two horses, with five men working upon it; making a plough, and a speed for a waggon wheel. The standard a blue flag—motto—"the united wheelwrights." Followed by twenty-two of the trade, headed by messrs. Conrad Rohman and Nicholas Reep.

LIII. Tin-plate workers,

Preceded by Joseph Finaur and Martin Riser, carrying by turns, a flag, bearing the arms of the company properly emblazoned—followed by ten workmen in green aprons.

LIV.

Skinners, breeches-makers, and glovers,

Headed by messrs. John Lisle and George Cooper; one carrying in his hand a beaming knife, and the other a paring knife; the standard borne by mr. Shreiner, viz. on one side a deer, and below it a glove; on the other, a golden fleece, and below a pair of breeches—motto—"may our manufacture be equal in its consumption to its usefulness." Followed by fifty-eight of the trade in buckskin breeches and gloves, and wearing bucks-tails in their hats. To these mr. Joseph Rogers,

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parchment and glue manufacturer, attached himself.

LV. Tallow chandlers.

Mr. Richard Porter, master. Two standards: first, the company's arms, on a blue field, trimmed with white, three doves with olive branches; over the arms, an angel bearing St. John Baptist's head; on each side two blazing lamps.—Motto, "*let your light so shine.*" Second standard, a representation of a chandelier of thirteen branches, a lighted candle in each, and thirteen silver stars in a half circle. Inscription—"the stars of America, a light to the world." Motto, at the bottom of the chandelier—"united in one." The uniform, blue and white cockades, blue aprons bound with white, and a dove painted in the middle of each; a white rod surmounted by an olive branch, in each person's hand. Twenty in number.

LVI. Victuallers.

A flag, with this inscription—"the death of anarchy and confusion. We feed the poor and hungry." Two axe-men preceding two stately oxen, weighing 3000 lbs. Ten boys dressed in white, five on the right, and five on the left of the oxen, carrying small flags, with the names of the states that have ratified the federal constitution; two cleaver men; a band of music. Conductors—messieurs Philip Hall, George Welper, Philip Odenheimer, and Conrad Hoff, followed by eighty-six master-victuallers, all dressed in white. The oxen were killed, and the hides and tallow sold for bread, which was given with the meat to the poor.

LVII.

Printers, book-binders, and stationers. These united professions had the federal printing press erected on a stage nine feet square, which was drawn by four grey horses; there were also, a frame, cases, and all other implements necessary for the business. On the stage were two pressmen and a compositor at work. Mercury, the god of intelligence, was personated by Mr. Durant, who was dressed in character, having wings affixed to his head and feet, a garland of flowers round his temples, and a caduceus in his hand. He distributed among the spectators, some thousand copies of the following ode, written for the occasion, by

the hon. F. Hopkinson, esq. and printed before and during the procession at the Federal Press.

O H for a muse of fire! to mount
the skies,
And to a list'ning world proclaim—
Behold! behold! an empire rise!
An era new, Time as he flies,
Hath enter'd in the book of Fame.
On Alleghany's tow'ring head
Echo shall stand—the tidings spread,
And o'er the lakes, and misty floods
around,
An era new resound.

See! where Columbia sits alone,
And from her star-bespangled
throne,
Beholds the gay procession move along,
And hears the trumpet, and the cho-
ral song—

She hears her sons rejoice—
Looks into future times, and sees
The num'rous blessings heav'n de-
crees,
And with *hera* plaudits, joins the
gen'ral voice.

"Tis done! 'tis done! my sons,"
she cries,

"In war are valiant, and in council
wise;

"Wisdom and valour shall my rights
defend,

"And o'er my vast domain those
rights extend;

"Science shall flourish—genius stretch
her wing,

"In native strains Columbian muses
sing;

"Wealth crown the arts, and justice
clean her scales,

"Commerce her pond'rous anchor
weigh,

"Wide spread her sails,
"And in far distant seas her flag dis-
play.

"My sons for freedom fought, nor
sought in vain;

"But found a naked goddess was their
gain:

"Good government alone can shew
the maid,

"In robes of social happiness array'd."

Hail to this festival! all hail the
day!

Columbia's standard on her roof
display;

And let the people's motto ever be,
"United thus, and thus united, free."

An ode, in the German language, fitted to the purpose, and printed by Mr. Steiner, was also thrown amongst the people as the procession moved along. Ten small packages, containing the English ode and the list of toasts for the day, were made up and addressed to the ten states in union respectively; these were tied to pigeons, which at intervals rose from Mercury's cap, and flew off, with the acclamations of an admiring multitude.

Mr. William Sellers, sen. bore the standard of the united professions; arms,—azure, a chevron argent, charged with an American bald-eagle volant, and two reams of paper (corded, over blue covers) between three books closed; and in chief, perched on the point of the chevron, a dove with an olive branch; all proper. Supporters, two Fames, blowing their trumpets, clothed with sky-blue flowing robes, spangled with stars, argent. Crest, a bible displayed, proper, on a wreath azure and argent. Under the escutcheon, two pens placed saltier ways, proper. Motto—“*we protect and are supported by liberty.*” After the standard, masters of the combined professions, followed by journeymen and apprentices, each carrying a scroll tied with blue silk binding, exhibiting the word “*typographer*,” illuminated by ten stars in union. Fifty in the train.

LVIII. Saddlers.

A saddler's shop dressed with saddlery, and a variety of ready made work, elegant American plated furniture, &c. drawn by two fine horses. In the shop Mr. Stephen Burrows and a number of hands at work, one of whom (having the different parts in readiness) completed a neat saddle during the procession. The standard, carried by Messrs. Jehosaphat Polk and John Young, was of green silk, with the company's arms elegantly painted and gilt.—Motto, “*our trust is in God.*” The company was headed by Messrs. John Stephens and John Marr. Mr. William Healy, silver-plater, joined himself to this corps, carrying a federal bit, of his own workmanship.

LIX. Stone-cutters.

Three apprentices before with tools, and two with the orders of the operative lodge, one with the standard,

in mason's order; the rest followed with pieces of polished marble. Twenty in number.

LX. Bread and biscuit bakers.

A standard bearing the bread bakers' arms, properly emblazoned—motto—“*may our country never want bread.*” Uniform, white shirts and full plaited aprons, quite round the waist, with a light blue sash. A stage, with a baker's oven six feet in diameter, and three hands at work as the procession went on, directed by a master baker, who distributed bread to the people as it came out of the oven. Headed by Mr. George Mayer.

Biscuit bakers' standard—a white flag with the representation of a bake-house and several hands working in the different branches of the business—motto, “*may the federal government revive our trade.*” Messrs. Thomas Hopkins and Mathias Landenberger in front of twelve masters. Messrs. John Peters, senior, and William Echart, closed the rear; each master carrying a small peale. The number of bakers in procession one hundred and thirty.

LXI. Gunsmiths.

A stage erected upon a four wheel carriage, drawn by four horses, being in length fourteen feet, and in breadth eight feet, with a motto in large letters on each side, “*federal armoury*,” with a number of hands thereon at work, employed in different branches of the trade, conducted by two senior masters, viz. John Nicholson and Joseph Perkins; Abraham Morrow bearing a standard at the head of the company, in rear of the carriage, the standard decorated with sundry devices representing the arms belonging to the trade. The standard, a large white silk flag, with cross guns in the middle, at the top of the cross guns the cap of liberty, with the letters C.P. (city proof); underneath the guns, the cross pistols, with the letter V (viewed); at the end nearest the staff, a powder cask; at the opposite end, the representation of three balls. The uniform of the company, green baize aprons with green strings.

LXII. Copper smiths.

A car fourteen by seven feet, drawn by four horses, with three hands at work at skils and tea kettles, under

the direction of mr. Benjamin Harbeson.

A standard with the arms of the trade, and other things emblematical, surrounded with thirteen stars, borne by two masts; seventeen masts of the profession following.

LXIII.

Gold-smiths, silver-smiths and jewellers.

William Ball, esq. senior member, with an urn.

Standard bearers, messrs. Joseph Gee and John Germon, carrying a silk flag with the silver-smiths' arms on one side of it—motto—“*justitia virtutum regina.*” And on the reverse the genus of America, holding in her hand a silver urn, with the following motto: *the purity, brightness and solidity of this metal are emblematical of that liberty which we expect from the new constitution*; her head surrounded by thirteen stars, ten of them very brilliant, representing the states which have ratified; two of them less bright, representing New York and North Carolina, whose ratifications are shortly expected; one with three dark points and two light ones, an emblem of Rhode Island, and one of equal lustre with the first ten, just emerging from the horizon, near one half seen, for the rising state of Kentucky; after which followed the rest of the masts, with their journeymen and apprentices: in all thirty-five.

LXIV. Distillers.

On a standard of light blue silk a still, worm, tub, and other implements of the business, neatly painted: the standard borne by mr. Michael Shubert, and followed by twelve distillers.

LXV. Tobacconists,

Headed by mr. John Riley; the standard of white silk; a tobacco plant with thirteen leaves, ten in perfection, three not finished, a hog's head of tobacco on one side of the plant, a roll of plug tobacco, bottle and bladder of snuff; over the plant on the other side are thirteen stars ten filtered, and shining bright, the other three not finished—carried by mr. Thomas Leiper:—motto—“*success to the tobacco plant.*” Each member with a green apron and blue strings, a plume of the different kinds of tobacco leaves in his hat, and different tools of his profession in his hands,

Conductors—messrs. Hamilton, Few, Stimble and Murphy. Seventy in number.

LXVI. Brass-founders.

Mr. Daniel King, in a car drawn by four grey horses, with emblematical colours, and a furnace in blast during the whole procession. He furnished a three inch howitzer, which was mounted and fired with the artillery on Union Green; his journeymen and apprentices also neatly executed several other articles in that ingenious branch. The motto of the colours, “*in vain the earth her treasure hides.*” The whole was executed by mr. King, at his own expence.

LXVII.

Stocking manufacturers,

Headed by mr. George Freytag; thirty in number: their colours white, with a pair of blue stockings across, a cap above, finger mitt below, encircled with a gilded heart, a gilded crown with ten horns or points; on each, a blue star; above all—Motto—“*the union of the American stocking manufacturers.*”

LXVIII.

Tanners and curriers,

Tanners twenty five in number, led by mr. George Leib, carrying the flag with the company's arms.—Motto, “*God be with us.*”

Curriers, led by mr. George Oakley, carrying the flag with the company's arms. Motto, “*Spes nostra Deus.*” Followed by thirty-four of the trade, each carrying a currying knife, and wearing a blue apron and jean coat of our new manufactory.

LXIX. Upholsterers,

Headed by messrs. John Mason and John Davis. In front, a cushion with its drapery, on which fluttered a dove with an olive branch in its mouth, and on its head a double scroll. Motto, “*be liberty thine.*” Followed by a cabriolet sofa decorated.

LX. Sugar refiners.

Conducted by the honourable Christopher Kucher, captain Jacob Lawerswyler, messrs. Benjamin Pennington, John Morgan, David Miercken, Adam Cornman and Henry Clause, wearing black cockades, blue sashes and white aprons, with a blue standard: Arms—on a staff, erect in pale, proper, a cap of liberty, azure, turned up ermine;

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placed between two sugar loaves in fess, covered with blue paper; on a chief of the third, thirteen stars argent: crest, a lighted candle, in a candlestick inscribed on the foot with the word "*proof*," proper—motto, in a scroll over the crest, "*double refined*." The whole ornamented with sugar canes; two of which are placed, saltier ways, under the escutcheon, and extending up the sides thereof. Under the arms, the words "*American manufacture*." The standard was followed by thirty-six persons of the trade, with white aprons, (on which were painted sugar-loaves, marked ten) and bearing the various implements of the business.

LXXI. Brewers,

Ten in number, headed by Reuben Haines, with ten ears of barley in their hats, and fasces of hop-vines, carrying malt-shovels and mashing oars; one dray loaded with malt and hops, and one loaded with two hog-heads and a butt, marked, "*beer, ale, porter*," with the following inscription, "*proper drink for Americans*;" a standard carried by Luke Morris, decorated with the brewers' arms: motto, "*home-brewed is best*."

LXXII.

Peruke-makers and barber-surgeons, preceded by messrs. Perrie and Tautwine, full dressed. The standard, a white field with the arms of the company, and other devices suited to the occasion, viz, a pillar, the emblem of strength, with a cap of liberty, supported by twelve hands, in gules, representing the twelve concurring states that called the grand convention; a pelican and her young, in a field, azure, the arms of the barber surgeons; a goat rampant, in full coat, argent, in a field, sable, the arms of the peruke-makers; with two arms extended at top, hand in hand, the emblem of union and friendship; supporters to the arms, a land and river horse, with ornaments. Motto, "*united we stand*."

The treasurer of the company—the trustees—the company by seniority, hand in hand, six abreast, consisting of seventy-two, each wearing a white sash, with a black relief down the middle, and cockades of the same, in honour of the first and great ally of the united states.

LXXIII. Engravers.

Their armorial insignia (devised for the occasion) were—Or, on a chevron engrailed, gules (between a parallel ruler sable, barred and fluted of the first, and two gravers saltier ways, azure, handle of the third) three plates: the crest, a copper plate on a sand bag proper, inscribed underneath, in large capitals, ENGRAVERS.

LXXIV. Plasterers.

(No return.)

LXXV. Brush-makers.

A white flag, with a wild boar, and a bundle of bristles over him; the motto, "*federal brush manufactory*." The flag carried by mr. Roger Flahavan, jun.

LXXVI. Stay-makers,

were represented by mr. Francis Serre, with his first journeyman carrying an elegant pair of lady's stays.

LXXVII.

Corps of light infantry, commanded by captain Rees, with the standard of the second regiment.

LXXVIII.

The civil and military officers of congress in the city.

LXXIX.

The supreme executive council of Pennsylvania. [His excellency the president was too much indisposed to attend.]

LXXX.

The justices of the common pleas and the magistrates.

LXXXI.

Sheriff and coroner on horseback.

LXXXII.

Board of city wardens.

City treasurer, and secretary to the board.

Clerks of the markets, with standard, weights and measures.

Constable of the watch, with his two assistants, bearing their slaves.

Musie.

Twenty watchmen, with their flames decorated, and in their proper dress.

Twenty silent watchmen, with their slaves.

Watchmen, calling the hour ten o'clock and a glorious star light morning.

The hour and stars alluded to the ten states who have adopted the constitution.

LXXXIII.

The street commissioners.

LXXXIV.

The gentlemen of the bar, headed by the honourable Edward Shippen, esq. president of the common pleas, and William Bradford, esq. attorney-general, followed by the students of law.

LXXXV.

The clergy of the different christian denominations, with the rabbi of the Jews, walking arm in arm.

LXXXVI.

The college of physicians, headed by their president, dr. John Redman, and followed by the students in physic.

LXXXVII.

Students of the university, headed by the vice-provost, and of the episcopal academy, and most of the schools in the city, preceded by their respective principals, professors, masters and tutors; a small flag borne before them inscribed with these words, "*the rising generation.*"

LXXXVIII.

The county troop of light horse, commanded by major W. Macpherson, brought up the rear of the whole.

Major Fullerton attended the right wing, and col. Menges the left wing of the line.

Messrs. Stoneburner, Hiltzheimer and Jonathan Penrose, furnished and superintended the horses for the carriages.

This grand procession began to move from the place of rendezvous about half past nine (as was before mentioned) and the front arrived at Union Green, in front of Bush Hill, about half past twelve. The length of the line was about one mile and a half; the distance marched through about three miles. As the procession came into Fourth-street, captain David Zeigler and lieut. John Armstrong had drawn up their company of continental troops, and saluted the procession as it passed, according to military rule.

A very large circular range of tables, covered with canvas awnings, and plentifully spread with a cold collation, had been prepared the day before by the committee of provisions. In the centre of this spacious circle the grand edifice was placed, and the ship Union moored. The flags of the consuls and other standards were planted round the edifice.

As soon as the rear of the line had arrived, James Wilson, esq. addressed the people from the federal edifice in the following oration:

My Friends and Fellow-Citizens,

YOUR candid and generous indulgence I may well bespeak, for many reasons. I shall mention but one. While I express it, I feel it in all its force. My abilities are unequal—abilities far superior to mine would be unequal—to the occasion, on which I have the honor of being called to address you.

A people, free and enlightened. ESTABLISHING and RATIFYING a system of government, which they have previously CONSIDERED, EXAMINED and APPROVED! This is the spectacle, which we are assembled to celebrate; and it is the most dignified one that has yet appeared on our globe. Numerous and splendid have been the triumphs of conquerors. But from what causes have they originated?—Of what consequences have they been productive? They have generally begun in ambition; they have generally ended in tyranny. But nothing tyrannical can participate of dignity; and to Freedom's eye, SESOSTRIS himself appears contemptible, even when he treads on the necks of kings.

The senators of Rome, seated on their curule chairs, and surrounded with all their official lustre, were an object much more respectable; and we view, without displeasure, the admiration of those untutored savages, who considered them as so many gods upon earth. But who were those senators? They were only a part of a society: they were vested only with inferior powers.

What is the object exhibited to our contemplation? A WHOLE PEOPLE exercising its first and greatest power—performing an act of SOVEREIGNTY, ORIGINAL, and UNLIMITED!

The scene before us is *unexampled* as well as *magnificent*. The greatest part of governments have been the deformed offspring of force and fear. With these we deign not comparison. But there have been others which have formed bold pretensions to higher regard. You have heard of SPARTA, of ATHENS and of ROME; you have heard of their admired constitutions, and of their high-prized freedom. In fancied right of these, they conceived themselves to be elevated above the rest of the human race, whom they marked with the degrading title of *Barbarians*. But did they, in all their pomp and pride of liberty, ever furnish, to the astonished world, an exhibition similar to that which we now contemplate? Were their constitutions framed by those, who were appointed for that purpose, by the people? After they were framed, were they submitted to the consideration of the people? Had the people an opportunity of expressing their sentiments concerning them? Were they to

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stand or fall by the people's approving or rejecting vote? To all these questions, attentive and impartial history obliges us to answer in the negative. The people were either *wisely* to be trusted, or their law-givers were too *ambitious* to trust them.

The far-famed establishment of LYCURGUS was introduced by deception and fraud. Under the specious pretence of consulting the oracle concerning his laws, he prevailed on the SPARTANS to make a temporary experiment of them during his absence, and to swear that they would suffer no alteration of them till his return. Taking a disingenuous advantage of their scrupulous regard for their oaths, he prevented his return by a voluntary death, and, in this manner, endeavoured to secure a proud immortality to his system.

Even SOLON—the mild and moderating SOLON—far from considering himself as employed only to propose such regulations as he should think best calculated for promoting the happiness of the commonwealth, made and promulgated his laws with all the haughty airs of absolute power. On more occasions than one, we find him boasting, with much self-complacency, of his extreme forbearance and condescension, because he did not establish a disposition in his own favour, and because he did not reduce his equals to the humiliating condition of his slaves.

Did NUMA submit his institutions to the good sense and free investigation of ROMULUS? They were received in precious communications from the goddess EGERIA, with whose presence and regard he was supremely favoured; and they were imposed on the easy faith of the citizens, as the dictates of an inspiration that was divine.

Such, my fellow-citizens, was the origin of the most splendid establishments that have been hitherto known; and such were the arts, to which they owed their introduction and success.

What a *flattering* contrast arises from a retrospect of the scenes which we now commemorate? Delegates were appointed to deliberate and propose. They met and performed their delegated trust. The result of their deliberations was laid before the people. It was discussed and scrutinized in the fullest, freest and severest manner—by speaking, by writing and by printing—by individuals and by public bodies—by its friends and by its enemies. What was the issue? Most favourable and most glorious to the system.—In state after state, at time after time, it was ratified—in some states unanimously—on the whole, by a large and very respectable majority.

It would be improper now to examine its qualities. A decent respect for those who have accepted it, will lead us to presume that it is worthy of their acceptance. The deliberate ratifications, which have taken place, at once recommend the system, and the people, by whom it has been ratified.

But why, methinks I hear some one say—why is so much exultation displayed in celebrating this event? We are prepared to give the reasons of our joy. We rejoice, because, under this constitution, we hope to see just government, and to enjoy the blessings that walk in its train.

Let us begin with PEACE—the mild and modest harbinger of felicity! How seldom does the amiable wanderer choose, for her permanent residence, the habitations of men! In their systems, she sees too many arrangements, civil and ecclesiastical, inconsistent with the calmness and benignity of her temper. In the old world, how many millions of men do we behold, unprofitable to society, burdensome to industry, the props of establishments that deserve not to be supported, the causes of distrust in the times of peace, and the instruments of destruction in the times of war? Why are they not employed in cultivating useful arts and in forwarding public improvements? Let us indulge the pleasing expectation that *fact* will be the operation of government in the UNITED STATES. Why may we not hope, that, disentangled from the intrigues and jealousies of European politics, and unmoled with the alarm and solicitude to which these intrigues and jealousies give birth, our councils will be directed to the encouragement, and our strength will be exerted in the cultivation of all the arts of peace?

Of these, the first is AGRICULTURE. This is true in all countries: in the UNITED STATES, its truth is of peculiar importance. The *subsistence* of man, the materials of manufactures, the articles of commerce—all spring originally from the soil. On agriculture, therefore, the wealth of nations is founded. Whether we consult the observations that reason will suggest, or attend to the information that history will give, we shall, in each case, be satisfied of the influence of government, good or bad, upon the state of agriculture. In a government, whose maxims are those of oppression, property is insecure. It is given, it is taken away by caprice. Where there is no security for property, there is no encouragement for industry. Without industry, the richer the soil, the more it abounds with weeds. The evidence of history warrants the truth of these general remarks. Attend to Greece—and compare her agriculture in ancient and in modern times. THEN, smiling harvest bore testimony to the bountiful boons of liberty. Now, the very earth languishes under oppression. View the *Campagna* of Rome. How melancholy the prospect! Which ever way you turn your afflicted eyes, scenes of desolation croud before them. Waste and barrenness appear around you in all their hideous forms. What is the reason? With DOUBLE TYRANNY the land is cursed. Open the classic page: you trace, in chaste description, the beautiful reverse of every thing

you have seen. Whence proceeds the dis-
science? When that description was made,
the force of liberty pervaded the soul.

But is agriculture the only art, which
feels the influence of government? Over
MANUFACTURES and COMMERCE its power
is equally prevalent. There the same
causes operate—and there they produce the
same effects. The industrious village, the busy
city, the crowded port—all these are the gifts
of liberty; and without a good government,
liberty cannot exist.

These are advantages, but these are not
all the advantages that result from a system
of good government.—Agriculture, manu-
factures and commerce will insure to us
plenty, convenience and elegance. But is
there not something still wanting to finish
the man? Are internal virtues and accomplish-
ments less estimable or less attracting than ex-
ternal arts and ornaments? Is the operation
of government less powerful upon the former
than upon the latter? By no means.
Upon this as upon a preceding topic, reason
and history will concur in their infor-
mation and advice. In a serene mind, the
SCIENCES and the VIRTUES love to dwell.
But can the mind of a man be serene, when
the property, liberty, subsistence of himself,
and of those, for whom he feels more than he
feels for himself, depend on a tyrant's nod.
If the dispirited subject of oppression can,
with difficulty, exert his enfeebled facul-
ties, so far as to provide, on the incessant
demands of nature, food just enough to
lengthen out his wretched existence, can
it be expected that, in such a state, he will
experience those fine and vigorous movements
of the soul, without the full and free exercise
of which, science and virtue will never flourish?
Look around you to the nations that now
exist. View, in historic retrospect, the na-
tions that have heretofore existed. The col-
lected result will be, an entire conviction
of these all-interesting truths—where TY-
RANNY reigns, there is the COUNTRY of IG-
NORANCE and VICE—where GOOD GOV-
ERNMENT prevails, there is the COUNTRY
of SCIENCE and VIRTUE. Under a good
government, therefore, we must look for the
accomplished man.

But shall we confine our views even here?
While we wish to be accomplished men and
citizens, shall we wish to be nothing more?
While we perform our duty, and promote
our happiness in this world, shall we bestow
no regards upon the next? Does no con-
nexion subsist between the two? From this
connexion flows the most important of all
the blessings of good government. But here
let us pause—unassisted reason can guide us no
farther—the directs us to that HEAVEN-
DESCENDED SCIENCE, by which LIFE
and IMMORTALITY have been brought to
light.

May we not now say, that we have reason
for our joy? But while we cherish the de-

lightful emotion, let us remember those things
which are requisite to give it permanency and
stability. Shall we lie supine, and look in
listless languor, for those blessings and enjoy-
ments, to which exertion is inseparably at-
tached? If we would be happy, we must be
active. The constitution and our manners must
mutually support and be supported. Even
on this festivity, it will not be disagreeable
or incongruous to review the virtues and
manners that both justify and adorn it.

FRUGALITY and TEMPERANCE first
attract our attention. These simple but
powerful virtues are the sole foundation,
on which a good government can rest with
security. They were the virtues, which
nursed and educated infant ROME, and pre-
pared her for all her greatness. But in the
giddy hour of her prosperity, she spurned
from her the obscure instruments, by which
it was procured; and, in their place, sub-
stituted luxury and dissipation. The conse-
quence was such as might have been ex-
pected. She preserved, for some time, a
gay and flourishing appearance; but the in-
ternal health and soundness of her constitu-
tion were gone. At last, she fell a victim
to the poisonous draughts, which were
administered by her perfidious favourites.
The fate of Rome, both in her rising and in
her falling state, will be the fate of every
other nation that shall follow both parts of
her example.

INDUSTRY appears next among the vir-
tues of a good citizen. Idleness is the
nurse of villains. The industrious alone
constitute a nation's strength. I will not
expatiate on this fruitful subject. Let one
animating reflection suffice. In a well-con-
stituted commonwealth, the industry of every
citizen extends beyond himself. A common
interest pervades the society. Each gains
from all, and all gain from each. It
has often been observed, that the sciences
flourish all together: the remark applies
equally to the arts.

Your patriotic feelings attest the truth
of what I say, when, among the virtues ne-
cessary to merit and preserve the advantages
of a good government, I number a man
and uniform ATTACHMENT to LIBERTY,
and to the CONSTITUTION. The enemies
of liberty are artful and insidious. A mon-
ster steals her dress, imitates her manner,
forgets her signature, assumes her name. But
the real name of the deceiver is licentious-
ness. Such is her effrontery, that she will
charge liberty to her face with imposture;
and she will, with shameless front, insist
that herself alone is the genuine character, and
that herself alone is entitled to the respect,
which the genuine character deserves. With
the giddy and undiscerning, on whom a
deeper impression is made by dauntless im-
pudence than by modest merit, her pre-
tensions are often successful. She receives
the honours of liberty, and liberty herself is

created as a traitor and an usurper. Generally, however, this bold impostor acts only a secondary part. Though she alone appear upon the stage, her motions are regulated by dark Ambition, who sits concealed behind the curtain, and who knows that *Despotism*, his other favourite, can always follow the facets of *Licentiousness*. Against these enemies of liberty, who act in concert, though they appear on opposite sides, the patriot citizen will keep a watchful guard.

A good constitution is the greatest blessing, which a society can enjoy. Need I infer, that it is the duty of every citizen to use his best and most unremitting endeavours for preserving it pure, healthful and vigorous? For the accomplishment of this great purpose, the exertions of no one citizen are unimportant. Let no one, therefore, harbour, for a moment, the mean idea, that he is and can be of no value to his country; let the contrary manly impression animate his soul. Every one can, at many times, perform, to the state, *useful services*; and he, who steadily pursues the road of patriotism, has the most inviting prospect of being able, at some times, to perform *eminent ones*. Allow me to direct your attention, in a very particular manner, to a momentous part, which, by this constitution, every citizen will frequently be called to act. All those in places of power and trust will be elected either immediately by the people, or in such a manner that their appointment will depend ultimately on such immediate election. All the derivative movements of government must spring from the original movement of the people at large. If to this they give a sufficient force and a just direction, all the others will be governed by its controlling power. To speak without a metaphor, if the people, at their elections, take care to choose none but representatives that are wise and good, their representatives will take care, in their turn, to choose or appoint none but such as are wise and good also. The remark applies to every succeeding election and appointment. Thus the characters proper for public officers will be diffused from the immediate elections of the people over the remotest parts of administration. Of what immense consequence is it, then, that this primary duty should be justly and faithfully discharged! On the faithful and faithful discharge of it, the public happiness or infelicity, under this and any other constitution, must, in a very great measure, depend. For, believe me, no government, even the best, can be happily administered by ignorant or vicious men. You will forgive me, I am sure, for endeavouring to impress upon your minds, in the strongest manner, the importance of this great duty. It is the first conception in politics; and if an error is committed here, it can never be corrected in any subsequent steps: the certain consequence must be

disaster. Let no one say, that he is but a single citizen; and that his ticket will be but one in the box. That one ticket may turn the election. In battle, every soldier should consider the public safety as depending on his single arm: at an election, every citizen should consider the public happiness as depending on his single vote.

A PROGRESSIVE STATE is necessary to the happiness and perfection of man. Whatever attainments are already reached, attainments still higher should be pursued. Let us, therefore, strive with noble emulation. Let us suppose we have done nothing, while any thing yet remains to be done. Let us, with fervent zeal, press forward, and make unceasing advances in every thing that can support, improve, refine, or embellish society. To enter into particulars under each of these heads, and to dilate them according to their importance, would be improper at this time. A few remarks on the last of them, will be congenial with the entertainments of this auspicious day.

If we give the slightest attention to NATURE, we shall discover, that with *utility*, she is curious to blend *ornament*. Can we imitate a better pattern? Public exhibitions have been the favourite amusements of some of the wisest and most accomplished nations. GREECE, in her most shining era, considered her games as far from being the least respectable among her public establishments. The *flour* of the GREEKS evince that, on this subject, the sentiments of GREECE were fortified by those of ROME.

Public processions may be so planned and executed as to join both the properties of nature's rule. They may *instruct* and *improve*, while they *entertain* and *please*. They may point out the *elegance* or *usefulness* of the sciences and the arts. They may preserve the memory, and engrave the importance of great political events. They may represent, with peculiar felicity and force, the operation and effects of great political truths. The *picturesque* and *splendid decorations* around me, furnish the most beautiful and most brilliant proofs, that these remarks are far from being imaginary.

The commencement of our government has been eminently glorious: let our progress in every excellence be proportionably great. It will—it must be so. What an enrapturing prospect opens on the UNITED STATES! Placid RUSTRANDRY walks in front, attended by the venerable plough. Lowing herds adorn our valleys: bleating flocks spread over our hills: verdant meadows, cultivated pastures, yellow harvests, bending orchards, rise in rapid succession from east to west. PLENTY, with her copious horn, sits easy smiling, and, in conscious complacency, enjoys and presides over the scenes. COMMERCE now advances in all her splendid

and embellished forms. The rivers, and lakes, and seas, are crowded with ships. Their shores are covered with cities. The cities are filled with inhabitants. The ARTS, decked with elegance, yet with simplicity, appear in beautiful variety, and well-adjusted arrangement. Around them are diffused, in rich abundance, the necessities, the decencies, and the ornaments of life. With heartfelt contentment, INDUSTRY beholds his honest labours flourishing and secure. PEACE walks serene and unalarmed over all the unmolested regions—while LIBERTY, VIRTUE, and RELIGION, go hand in hand, harmoniously, protecting, enlivening, and exalting all! HAPPY COUNTRY! MAY THY HAPPINESS BE PERPETUAL!

The several light companies were then drawn off by captain Heylsham to an eminence nearly opposite, where they fired a feu-de-joie of three rounds, also three volleys, followed by three cheers, to testify their satisfaction on this joyful occasion.

After the oration, the company went to dinner.

No spirits or wines of any kind were introduced; American porter, beer and cyder were the only liquors. With these were drank the following toasts, announced by the trumpet, and answered by a discharge of artillery—a round of ten to each toast, and these were in like manner answered by a discharge from the ship Rising Sun, at her moorings.

T O A S T S.

1. The people of the united states.
2. Honour and immortality to the members of the late federal convention.
3. General Washington.
4. The king of France.
5. The united netherlands.
6. The foreign powers in alliance with the united states.
7. The agriculture, manufactures, and commerce of the united states.
8. The heroes who have fallen in defence of our liberties.
9. May reason, and not the sword, hereafter decide all national disputes.
10. The whole family of mankind.

It should not be omitted, that the several trades furnished the devices, mottoes, machines and decorations themselves, and at the expence of their respective companies—and that by much the greatest part of the work exhibited on that day, was completed between Monday morning and the Thursday evening following.

The military in general, horse, artillery and infantry, were completely dressed and accoutred, according to the uniforms of their respective corps, and made a most martial appearance: being distributed in various parts of the line, they gave a beautiful variety to the whole, and evinced that both soldiers and citizens united in favour of the new government.

The whole of this vast body was formed, and the entertainment of the day conducted with a regularity and decorum far beyond all reasonable expectation. The footways, the windows and roofs of the houses were crowded with spectators, exhibiting a spectacle truly magnificent and irresistibly animating. But what was more pleasing to the contemplative mind, universal love and harmony prevailed, and every countenance appeared to be the index of a heart glowing with urbanity and rational joy. This pleasing idea was much supported by a circumstance which probably never before occurred in such extent—viz. the clergy of almost every denomination united in charity and brotherly love—*may they and their flocks so walk through life!*

It is impossible to be precise in numbers on such an occasion; but averaging several opinions, there were about five thousand in the line of procession, and about seventeen thousand on Union Green. The green was entirely cleared by six o'clock in the evening, and the edifice, ship, and several machines being withdrawn, the citizens soberly retired to their respective homes. The weather was remarkably favourable for the season—cloudy without rain, and a brisk wind from the south during the whole day. At night the ship Rising Sun was handsomely illuminated in honour of this great festival.

Such is the account we have been enabled to give of this memorable exhibition—it is very probable there may be some omissions; if so, the committee can only assure their fellow citizens that no neglect or offence was intended to any individual or company whatever—the shortness of the time, and the complicated nature of the task, they have undertaken, must be their apology.

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fully ratified) has been the occasion of much present joy, so may it prove a source of future blessing to our country, and the glory of our rising empire.

Published by order,
FRANCIS HOPKINSON,
Chairman of the committee
of arrangement.

OBSERVATIONS on the FEDERAL PROCESSION on the FOURTH of JULY, 1788, in the city of PHILADELPHIA; in a letter from a gentleman in this city to his friend in a neighbouring State.

MY DEAR FRIEND,

HEREWITH you will receive an account of our late procession in honour of the establishment of the Federal Government. It was drawn up by Judge Hopkinson, a gentleman to whose patriotism, ingenuity, and taste, our city is much indebted for the entertainment.

To this account I cannot help adding a few facts and remarks that occurred during the day, and which were of too minute or speculative a nature to be introduced in the general account published by order of the committee of arrangement.

The Procession gave universal pleasure. Never upon any occasion during the late war did I see such deep seated joy in every countenance. Foreigners speak of it in the highest terms, and many of them, who have seen the splendid processions of coronations in Europe, declare, that they all yield, in the effect of pleasure, to our happy exhibition instituted in honour of our Federal Government.

The connexion of the great event of independence---the French alliance---the Peace---and name of general Washington, with the adoption of the constitution, was happily calculated to unite the most remarkable transports of the mind which were felt during the war, with the great event of the day, and to produce such a tide of joy as has seldom been felt in any age or country. Political joy is one of the strongest emotions of the human mind. Think then, my friend, from the objects of it which have been mentioned, how powerful must have been its action upon the mind on this occasion.

The first thing that struck me in viewing the procession, was, the occasion of it.

It was not to celebrate a victory obtained in blood over any part of our fellow-creatures.---No city reduced to ashes---no army conquered by capitulation---no news of slaughtered thousands brought the citizens of Philadelphia together. It was to celebrate a triumph of knowledge over

ignorance, of virtue over vice, and of liberty over slavery. It was to celebrate the birth of a free government, the objects of which were to lessen the number of widows and orphans, by preventing the effusion of human blood; to save human nature from the disgraces and desolations of war, and to establish and extend the blessings of peace throughout the continent of America.

The order of the procession was regular, and begat correspondent order in all classes of spectators. A solemn silence reigned both in the streets and at the windows of the houses. This must be ascribed to the sublimity of the sight, and the pleasure it excited in every mind; for sublime objects and intense pleasure never fail of producing silence!

Perhaps a greater number or a greater combination of passions never seized, at the same time, upon every faculty of the soul. The patriot enjoyed a complete triumph, whether the objects of his patriotism were the security of liberty, the establishment of law, the protection of manufactures, or the extension of science in his country. The benevolent man saw a precedent established for forming free governments in every part of the world. The man of humanity contemplated the end of the distresses of his fellow-citizens in the revival of commerce and agriculture. Even the selfish passions were not idle---The ambitious man beheld, with pleasure, the honours that were to be disposed of by the new government, and the man of wealth realized once more the safety of his bonds and rents, against the inroads of paper money and tender laws. Every person felt one of these passions; many more than one, and some all of them, during the procession. No wonder then that it gave so much and such delicate pleasure. But this was not all. The emblems afforded food for the *understanding* likewise. The history of the most important events of the war, and the inscriptions and devices upon many of the flags gave occasional employment for that noble power of the mind, and added much to the pleasure of the sight. Even the *senses* partook of the entertainment, for the variety of colours displayed in the various ornaments of the machines and flags, and in the dresses of the citizens, together with an excellent band of music, at once charmed the eyes and ears of the spectators, and thereby introduced the body to partake, in a certain degree, of the feast of the mind.

The effects of the procession, upon the minds and bodies of our citizens, deserve to be noticed.---It forced open every heart, inasmuch that many people provided cooling liquors, with which they regaled their fellow citizens as they walked in the procession. It likewise invigorated the muscles of the body. The company assem-

bled at eight o'clock, and were upon foot at the place of parade, and in the procession till one. The distance they marched was three miles, and yet scarcely a person complained of fatigue, altho' there were many old and weakly people in the procession. But this sudden excitement of the vigour of the body left a corresponding debility behind it; for I scarcely met a person in the afternoon, that did not complain of fatigue, and discover a desire to retire to rest early in the evening.

It was very remarkable, that every countenance wore an air of *dignity* as well as pleasure. Every tradesman's boy in the procession seemed to consider himself as a principal in the business. Rank for a while forgot all its claims, and Agriculture, Commerce and Manufactures, together with the learned and mechanical Professions, seemed to acknowledge, by their harmony and respect for each other, that they were all necessary to each other, and all useful in cultivated society. These circumstances distinguished this Procession from the processions in Europe; which are commonly instituted in honour of single persons. The military alone partake of the splendor of such exhibitions. Farmers and Tradesmen are either deemed unworthy of such connexions, or are introduced like horses or buildings, only to add to the strength or length of the procession. Such is the difference between the effects of a republican and monarchical government upon the minds of men!

I need not suggest to you how much this mixture of the mechanical and learned professions in a public exhibition is calculated to render trades of all kinds respectable in our country. Farmers and tradesmen are the pillars of national happiness and prosperity. It would seem as if heaven stamped a peculiar value upon agriculture and mechanical arts in America, by selecting WASHINGTON and FRANKLIN to be two of the principal agents in the late revolution. The titles of farmer and mechanic, therefore, can never fail of being peculiarly agreeable in the united states, while gratitude and patriotism live in American breasts. I wish the different trades in Philadelphia may avail themselves of their late sudden and accidental association, and form themselves into distinct incorporated companies. Many advantages would arise to them from such institutions, especially if part of the objects of their union should be to establish a fund for the relief of the infirm or decayed members of their companies, and of their widows and orphans. Two and six pence or half a dollar, thrown into a common stock, by each tradesman every month, would produce a fund sufficient for all these benevolent purposes, and would not be missed out of the ordinary profits of his labour. It is

impossible to tell how much distress might, by these means, be prevented, or relieved.

It would give me pleasure to remark upon the effect of every article that composed the procession. But this would lead me far beyond the limits I have prescribed to myself in this letter.

The triumphal car was truly sublime—it was raised above every other object. The Constitution was carried by a great law officer, to denote the elevation of the government; and of law and justice, above every thing else in the United States.

The fight of the ship complete in all its parts, moving upon dry land, conveyed emotions to every heart, that cannot be described. She was a ship of war. I wish the procession could have been conducted without blending the emblems of Peace and War together; but this was impossible, while armies and navies are considered as necessary appendages of the sovereignty of independent states. The United States have taught the nations of the world, that it is possible to terminate disputes by appeals to reason, instead of the sword. I do not despair of this mode of deciding national disputes becoming general, in the course of the approaching century. It will be a less change in human affairs, than has been produced by reason and religion in the course of the last two hundred years.

The *clean white* dresses of the victuallers and bakers were very happily calculated to excite such ideas of their respective arts, as could not fail of being agreeable to every spectator. The two oxen, with their decorations, made a noble figure. They were destined to the slaughter-house the next day, for the benefit of the poor; but such was the effect of an agreeable association of ideas, that a general outcry was raised, after they had passed by, against the fate that awaited them. The most trifling object derived a value from being connected with this delightful and interesting exhibition.

The large stage on which the carding and spinning machines displayed the manufactory of cotton, was viewed with astonishment and delight by every spectator. On that stage were carried the emblems of the future wealth and independence of our country. Cotton may be cultivated in the southern, and manufactured in the eastern and middle states, in such quantities, in a few years, as to clothe every citizen of the United States. Hence will arise a bond of union to the states, more powerful than any article of the New Constitution. Cotton possesses several advantages over wool as an article of dress and commerce. It is not liable to be moth eaten, and is proper both for winter and summer garments. It may moreover be manufactured in America, at a less expence than it can be imported from any nation in Europe. From these

circumstances we shall form of the article of Several re- prelude to complete the mach- The Cl- of the p- their at- tion betw- ment. T- number. arm in ar- the Union Ministers principles influence ing chris- Jews, lo- of the go- There co- emblem new conf- er and o- of chris- religion. In th- speeches men, th- procession fa- mers, ing gra- "we so- fruits of being de- cident h- the bla- this wa- of the c- stitution from th- weak m- The or less tion re- as there- The- rous co- age in- part o- zen w- the lat- of the to dra- I m- weath- the en- seen in the pr- cooling and in- nated der th- thy of ia wh-

circumstances I cannot help hoping, that we shall soon see cotton not only the uniform of the citizens of America, but an article of exportation to foreign countries. Several respectable gentlemen exhibited a prelude of these events, by appearing in complete suits of jeans manufactured by the machines that have been mentioned.

The Clergy formed a very agreeable part of the procession---They manifested, by their attendance, their sense of the connexion between religion and good government. They amounted to seventeen in number. Four and five of them marched arm in arm with each other, to exemplify the Union. Pains were taken to connect Ministers of the most dissimilar religious principles together, thereby to shew the influence of a free government in promoting christian charity. The Rabbi of the Jews, locked in the arms of two ministers of the gospel, was a most delightful sight. There could not have been a more happy emblem contrived, of that section of the new constitution, which opens all its power and offices alike; not only to every sect of christians, but to worthy men of every religion.

In the course of the morning, many speeches were made by different gentlemen, that arose out of the incidents of the procession. Mr. P---- who walked with the farmers, just behind a man who was sowing grain, upon passing by the lawyers, said, "we sow, gentlemen, but you reap the fruits of our labours." Upon the procession being detained for a few minutes, by an accident having happened to the carriage of the black-smiths' shop, it was said, "that this was all in order, for it was an emblem of the obstructions and difficulties the constitution had met with in its establishment, from the arts of bad, and the ignorance of weak men."

The remarks of every man partook more or less of his profession, and the constitution received nearly as many new names, as there were occupations in the procession.

The instructors of youth, with a numerous collection of boys of every size and age in their train, formed a most agreeable part of the exhibition. A worthy citizen who served in several battles, during the late war, informed me, that this part of the procession affected him so much as to draw tears from his eyes.

I must not forget to mention that the weather proved uncommonly favourable to the entertainment. The sun was not to be seen till near two o'clock; at which time the procession was over. A pleasant and cooling breeze blew all day from the south, and in the evening the sky was illuminated by a beautiful Aurora Borealis. Under this head another fact is equally worthy of notice. Notwithstanding the haste in which the machines were made, and

the manner in which they were drawn through the streets, and notwithstanding the great number of women and children that were assembled on fences, scaffolds and roofs of the houses, to see the procession, no one accident happened to any body. These circumstances gave occasion for hundreds to remark, that "Heaven was on the federal side of the question."

It would be ungrateful not to observe, that there have been less equivocal signs in the course of the formation and establishment of this government, of heaven having favoured the federal side of the question. The union of twelve states in the form and of ten states in the adoption of the Constitution, in less than ten months, under the influence of local prejudices, opposite interests, popular arts, and even the threats of bold and desperate men, is a solitary event in the history of mankind. I do not believe that the Constitution was the offspring of inspiration, but I am as perfectly satisfied, that the union of the states, in its form and adoption, is as much the work of a Divine Providence, as any of the miracles recorded in the Old and New Testament, were the effects of a divine power.

'Tis done! We have become a nation. America has ceased to be the only power in the world, that has derived no benefit from her declaration of independence. We are more than repaid for the distresses of the war, and the disappointments of the peace. The torpid resources of our country already discover signs of life and motion. We are no longer the scoff of our enemies. The reign of violence is over. Justice has descended from heaven to dwell in our land, and ample restitution has at last been made to human nature, by our New Constitution, for all the injuries she has sustained in the old world from arbitrary governments---false religions---and unlawful commerce.

But I return from this digression, to relate one more fact, from which I derived no small pleasure, or rather triumph, after the procession was over. It is, that out of seventeen thousand people who appeared on the green, and partook of the collation, there was scarcely one person intoxicated, nor was there a single quarrel or even dispute, heard of during the day. All was order, all was harmony and joy. These delightful fruits of the entertainment are to be ascribed wholly to no liquors being drank on the green, but BEER and CYDER. I wish this fact could be published in every language, and circulated through every part of the world, where spiritous liquors are used. I wish further, that a monument could be erected upon UNION GREEN, with the following inscription, with which I shall conclude my letter:

of his liberty, and property to his fellow citizens, but as he has no right to dispose of his life, he cannot commit the power over it to any body of men. To take away life, therefore, for any crime, is a violation of the first political compact.—

II. The punishment of murder by death, is contrary to reason, and to the order and happiness of society.

1. It lessens the horror of taking away human life, and thereby tends to multiply murders.

2. It produces murder, by its influence upon people who are tired of life, and who, from a supposition that murder is a less crime than suicide, destroy a life (and often that of a near connexion) and afterwards deliver themselves up to justice, that they may escape from their misery by means of a halter.

3. The punishment of murder by death, multiplies murders, from the difficulty it creates of convicting persons who are guilty of it. Humanity, revolting at the idea of the severity and certainty of a capital punishment, often steps in, and collects such evidence in favour of a murderer, as screens him from justice altogether, or palliates his crime into manslaughter. If the punishment of murder consisted in long confinement, and hard labour, it would be proportioned to the measure of our feelings of justice, and every member of society would be a watchman or a magistrate, to apprehend a destroyer of human life, and to bring him to punishment.

4. The punishment of murder by death, checks the operations of universal justice, by preventing the punishment of every species of murder. Quack doctors—frauds of various kinds—and a licentious press, often destroy life, and sometimes with malice of the most propense nature. If murder was punished by confinement and hard labour, the authors of the numerous murders that have been mentioned, would be dragged forth, and punished according to their deserts. How much order and happiness would arise to society from such a change in human affairs! But who will attempt to define these species of murder, or to prosecute offenders of this stamp, if death is to be the punishment of the crime after it is admitted,

and proved to be wilful murder?—only alter the punishment of murder, and these crimes will soon assume their proper names, and probably soon become as rare as murder from common acts of violence.

5. The punishment of murder by death, has been proved to be contrary to the order and happiness of society by the experiments of some of the wisest legislators in Europe. The empress of Russia, the king of Sweden, and the duke of Tuscany, have nearly extirpated murder from their dominions, by converting its punishment into the means of benefiting society, and reforming the criminals who perpetrate it.—

III. The punishment of murder by death, is contrary to divine revelation. A religion which commands us to forgive and even to do good to our enemies, can never authorise the punishment of murder by death. "Vengeance is mine," said the Lord; "I will repay." It is to no purpose to say here, that this vengeance is taken out of the hands of an individual, and directed against the criminal by the hand of government. It is equally an usurpation of the prerogative of heaven, whether it be inflicted by a single person or by a whole community.

Here I expect to meet with an appeal from the letter and spirit of the gospel, to the law of Moses, which declares, that "he that killeth a man shall surely be put to death." Forgive, indulgent heaven! the ignorance and cruelty of man, which by the misapplication of this text of scripture, has so long and so often stained the religion of Jesus Christ with folly and revenge.

The following considerations, I hope, will prove that no argument can be deduced from this law, to justify the punishment of murder by death. On the contrary, that several arguments against it, may be derived from a just and rational explanation of that part of the levitical institutions.

1. There are many things in scripture above, but nothing contrary to reason. Now, the punishment of murder by death, is contrary to reason. It cannot therefore be agreeable to the will of God.

2. The order and happiness of society cannot fail of being agreeable to

the will of God. But the punishment of murder by death, destroys the order and happiness of society. It must therefore be contrary to the will of God.

3. Many of the laws given by Moses, were accommodated to the ignorance, wickedness, and "hardness of heart" of the Jews. Hence their divine legislator expressly says, "I gave them statutes that were *not good*, and judgments whereby *they should not live*." Of this, the law which respects divorces, and the law of retaliation, which required "an eye for an eye, and a tooth for a tooth," are remarkable instances.

But we are told, that the punishment of murder by death, is founded not only on the law of Moses, but upon a positive precept given to Noah and his posterity, that "whoso sheddeth a man's blood, by man shall his blood be shed." In order to shew that this text does not militate against my proposition, I shall beg leave to transcribe a page from an essay on crimes and punishments, published by the reverend Mr. Turner, in the 2d volume of the Manchester memoirs. "I hope," says this ingenious author, "that I shall not offend any one, by taking the liberty to put my own sense upon this celebrated passage, and to enquire, why it should be deemed a precept at all. To me, I confess, it appears to contain nothing more than a declaration of what will generally happen; and in this view, to stand exactly upon the same ground with such passages as the following: "He that leadeth into captivity shall go into captivity." "He that taketh up the sword, shall perish by the sword*." —The form of expression is exactly the same in each of these texts; why, then, may they not all be interpreted in the same manner, and considered not as commands, but as denunciations? and if so, the magistrate will be no more bound by the text in Genesis to punish murder with death, than he will by the text in the Revelations, to sell every Guinea captain to our West-India planters; and yet, however just and proper such a proceeding might be, I suppose no one

will assert that the magistrate is bound to it by that, or any other text in the scriptures, or that that alone would be admitted as a sufficient reason for an extraordinary a measure."

4. If the Mosaic law with respect to murder, is obligatory upon christians, it follows that it is equally obligatory upon them to punish adultery, blasphemy, and all the other capital crimes that are mentioned in the levitical law, by death. Nor is this all; it justifies the extirpation of the Indians, and the enslaving of the Africans; for the command to the Jews to destroy the Canaanites, and to make slaves of their heathen neighbours, is as positive as the command which declares, "that he that killeth a man, shall surely be put to death."

5. Every part of the levitical law, is full of types of the Messiah. May not the punishment of death, inflicted by it, be intended to represent the demerit and consequences of sin, as the cities of refuge were the offices of the Messiah?

6. The imperfection and severity of these laws were probably intended farther—to illustrate the perfection and mildness of the gospel dispensation. It is in this manner that God has manifested himself in many of his acts. He created darkness first, to illustrate by comparison the beauty of light; and he permits sin, misery, and death in the moral world, that he may hereafter display more illustriously, the transcendent glories of righteousness, happiness, and immortal life. This opinion is favoured by St. Paul, who says, "the law made nothing perfect," and that "it was a shadow of good things to come."

How delightful to discover such an exact harmony between the dictates of reason, the order and happiness of society, and the precepts of the gospel! There is a perfect unity in truth. Upon all subjects—in all ages—and in all countries—truths of every kind agree with each other.

It has been said, that the common sense of all nations, and particularly of savages, is in favour of punishing murder by death.

The common sense of all nations is in favour of the commerce and slavery of their fellow-creatures. But this does not take away from their

NOTE.

* Rev. xv. 10.

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immorality. The practice of the Indians in punishing murder by death, can prove nothing in its favour, since it is well known that revenge in its utmost extent, is the universal and darling passion of all savage nations. Perhaps the practice, among them, originated in necessity, and idleness; for a people who have no settled place of residence, and who use no labour, could restrain murder effectually in no other way.

It has been said, that the horrors of a guilty conscience proclaim the justice and necessity of death, as a punishment for murder. I draw an argument of another nature from this fact. Are the horrors of conscience the punishment that God inflicts upon murder? why, then, should we shorten or destroy them by death, especially as we are taught to direct the most atrocious murderers to expect pardon in the future world? no, let us not counteract the government of God in the human breast: let the murderer live—but let it be to suffer the reproaches of a guilty conscience: let him live, to make compensation to society for the injury he has done it, by robbing it of a citizen: let him live, to maintain the family of the man whom he has murdered: let him live, that the punishment of his crime may become universal; and lastly, let him live—that murder may be extirpated from the list of human crimes!

Let us examine the conduct of the moral Ruler of the world towards the first murderer: see Cain returning from his field, with his hands reeking with the blood of his brother! Do the heavens gather blackness, and does a flash of lightning blast him to the earth? no. Does his father Adam, the natural legislator and judge of the world, inflict upon him the punishment of death?—no; the infinitely wise God becomes his judge and executioner. He expels him from the society of which he was a member. He fixes in his conscience a never-dying worm. He subjects him to the necessity of labour; and to secure a duration of his punishment, proportioned to his crime, he puts a mark or prohibition upon him, to prevent his being put to death, by weak and angry men; declaring, at the same time, that "whosoever slayeth Cain, vengeance

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shall be taken on him seven-fold."

Judges, attornies, witnesses, juries and sheriffs, whose office it is to punish murder by death, I beseech you to pause, and listen to the voice of reason and religion, before you convict or execute another fellow-creature for murder!

But I despair of making such an impression upon the present citizens of the united states, as shall abolish the absurd and unchristian practice. From the connexion of this essay with the valuable documents of the late revolution, it will probably descend to posterity. To you, therefore, the unborn generations of the next century, I consecrate this humble tribute to justice. You will enjoy in point of knowledge, the meridian of a day, of which we only perceive the twilight. You will often review with equal contempt and horror, the indolence, ignorance and cruelty of your ancestors. The grossest crimes shall not exclude the perpetrators of them from your pity. You will fully comprehend the extent of the discoveries and precepts of the gospel, and you will be actuated, I hope, by its gentle and forgiving spirit. You will see many modern opinions in religion and government turned upside downwards, and many new connexions established between cause and effect. From the importance and desirability of every human soul, you will acquire new ideas of the dignity of human nature, and of the infinite value of every act of benevolence that has for its object, the bodies, the souls, and the lives of your fellow-creatures. You will love the whole human race, for you will perceive that you have a common Father, and you will learn to imitate him by converting those punishments to which their folly or wickedness have exposed them, into the means of their reformation and happiness.



An account of the DISEASES peculiar to the negroes in the West-Indies, and which are produced by their slavery. By Benjamin Rush, M. D.

1. **THE LOCKED JAW**, or, as it is called among the planters, the *jaw-fall*, is a very common disease among the children of slaves, and carries off so many of them as evidently

to affect their population. After many enquiries into the causes of it, I am perfectly satisfied that it arises from the heat and smoke of the cabins, in which the children are born, and from their being exposed afterwards to the cool air.

2. The HIPOCONDRIASIS, or, as it is called in the French West-Indies, the "*mal d'estomac*," is a very common disease among the slaves. It occurs soon after their importation, and often proves fatal, with a train of painful and distressing symptoms which are ignorantly ascribed to the effects of slow poison taken by themselves, or given to them by others. This disease, with all its terrible consequences, is occasioned wholly by grief, and therefore stands justly charged upon slavery.

3. CHILD-BEARING, among the slaves in the West-Indies, is attended with peculiar danger and immortality. This is occasioned entirely by the women having their bodies injured by carrying burdens beyond their strength when they are young, and in some instances, by the figure of the pelvis being distorted by those kicks to which they are so often exposed in early life, from sudden gusts of passion in their masters. I received this information from dr. Taylor of the island of St. Kitts, who assured me at the same time, that the white women of the island in general, had very short and safe labours, compared with the women in European countries.

4. All the numerous chronic diseases which arise from a scant or an excess of vegetable diet, are common among the slaves in the West-Indies. This evil I have been well informed, cannot be remedied, while slavery remains upon its present footing; for very accurate calculations have made it evident, that the whole profit of a sugar estate, as it is now conducted, is saved from the necessary food and clothing of the slaves.

5. Under all these diseases, and the many other complicated evils which the slaves endure, we are told by their masters, they are the happiest people in the world, because they are "merry." The singing and dancing, to which the negroes in the West-Indies are so much addicted, are the effects of mirth, and not of happiness.

Mirth, and a heavy heart, I believe often meet together; and hence the propriety of Solomon's observation, that "in the midst of laughter, the heart is sad." In the last war but two between Great-Britain and France, a British transport was accidentally set on fire: the neighbouring transports in vain attempted to relieve her: some of the crew saved themselves by the long boat, while a few of them perished in the ocean in attempting to swim to the ship that lay within sight of them. The remaining part of the crew for a while filled the air with their cries for help and mercy. Suddenly there was a cessation of these cries, and nothing was heard on board the vessel but a merry tune on a violin, to which the crew danced with uncommon spirit for half an hour, when the catastrophe ended, and the ship and crew disappeared for ever. This curious fact was communicated to me by the son of an old lieutenant of a British ship of war, who was an eye-witness of the melancholy scene, and who often mentioned to his children, and in company, the dying mirth of the crew, as one of the most singular and wonderful things he had ever seen or heard of in the course of his life. From the facts that have been mentioned, instead of considering the songs and dances of the negroes in the West-Indies as marks of their happiness, I have long considered them as physical symptoms of MELANCHOLY or MADNESS, and therefore as certain proofs of their misery.

I have taken no notice of the leprosy nor yaws in this account of the diseases of the negroes, inasmuch as they are both common in Africa, and therefore do not stand chargeable upon slavery.

—○○○○—

*Exemplum partus difficillimi.**

MAIÆ vigesimo nono, A. D. 1788, uxor W. W. circiter triginta annos nata, sed nuper nupta, novem menses prægnans, utero laboravit. Obstetrix et fœminæ per to-

NOTA.

* Cur hæc dissertatio Latine tantum publicetur, rationes omni lectori docto satis patebant.

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tam noctem, ei, quantum potuerint, auxiliari tentabant. Sub gallicinio, epilepsiâ horribili correpta est, morbo spasmodico, cujus accessus subitâ interceptione sensuum omnium, variorum musculorum agitatione violentissimâ, et dyspnœâ terrificâ notabantur. Paroxyfmi frequentissimi (quantum nunquam antea epileptica fuit) agitatio omnium membrorum validissima, respiratio frequens, turbata, et sterterosa fuerant. Cursores ad me mittebantur. Inveni semimortuam. Graviolentia, ut sp. sal. ammoniaci, plumas combustas, etc. ad nares et tempora applicavi, et fasciis abdomen ligavi, ut quantum potui fœtum ad suum locum deprimerem. Volatilia et anodyna in dentes imposui, sed non potuit deglutire: vel potius sensuum perditione, maximam partem expuebat. Inveni, ut solet, paroxyfmos epilepticos puerperio obstantes et renitentes, adeo ut in lecto non posse partum edere; ergo, non sine magnâ vi mariti et fœminarum â lecto excitavimus. Parturienti opem ferebamus: et infans fœmina vivens nata est: quam obitetrîci tradidi.

Manum diù in utero tenebam: sed placentam ubique adhærentem, imò utero concretam, non potui separare. Tunc injectionem feci, i. e. flatu oris injeci, per tubam longam (quam quotidie porto argenteam ad hos usus, tribus juncturis cochleam torquendo compactam; quâ uteros sæpe lavo, propriis remediis, contra fluores rubros et albos, et gangrenas, etc.): injectiones factæ sunt ex allumine in aceto, vel decoctione corticis quercinæ: has uterum contrahentes, et hæmorrhagiam sistentes, per multos annos placentam separare, et uterum sanare, adeo ut mulieres in dimidio temporis convalescere proculdubio expertus sum: quam praxin, ut in omnibus utilissimam et tutissimam, medicis commendatam esse volo. Hac injectione potui partem tantum separare, cautissimè, unguibus non admotis. Sed injeci iterum, et ferè totam separavi.

Interim tamen alter paroxysmus horrendior eam arripuit, quo non po-

tui placentam ulterius investigare, sed totam extractam esse speravi. In lecto eam reposuimus, capite erecto, ligantes abdomen, quantum pro rerum necessitate potuimus. At tunc, propter morbi furorem, ex clamore, mugitu, truculentia oculorum, dentium stridore, oris spumâ, pugnorum constrictione, et vehemènti totius corporis contractione, (diu durantibus) fluor uterinus necessariò multum increvit. Iterum injiciebam pulv. alumin. cum decoct. quercin.: sed nec hoc impetum potuit retinere: ergo coactus sum gossipium, seu linamentum, decoctione madidum, et pulv. alluminoso involutum, applicare; quo totam vaginam infarciebam: hoc tandem hæmorrhagiam compressit.

Attamen epileptici paroxyfmi ad numerum tredecim, et ad vesperam, protrahabantur, nec leviores videbantur, quamvis unusquisque quasi mortuam reliquit. Deglutitione, ut dixi, impeditâ, quatuor pillulas opiatas in liquido dissolvebam, quæ, gradatim, per cochleare minusculum, inter dentes infundebantur. Vespera iterum revisebam, anxius causam investigare, sive alter fœtus, sive quid aliud in utero remanserit. Nihil inveni præter pauxillum membranæ tenuissimæ, forsân amnionis, quod cautissimè removi, et citissimè styptica super linteo-la iterum infarciebam. Nunc *misturam nostram antihystericam** paravi, cujus cochl. maj. j. omni trihorio dandum erat. Ex eo tempore convalescere cepit; nec plures convulsiones eam distraxerunt. Sed sensus et ratio non redibant usque ad diem proximum, cum vix omninò potuerint ei persuadere infantulam esse suam, tanta fuerat feriatio sensuum et anteaكتورum oblitio. Die

NOTA.

* *Mistura antihysterica*: R. Opii gr. iij. camph. gr. vj. pulv. senek. gr. xxxvj. syrup q. s. m. f. a. f. bol. —Hic bolus gradatim terendus est in pauxillo f. v. f. a. et in thez fuliginis lbj. optimè miscendus.—Dosis à gut. 60 ad 3ss. pro re natâ.

proximo, sarcimenta extraxi, hæmorrhagiâ non amplius redeunt. Miftura antihysterica continuebatur: et potus ejus fuit thea ex cort. alni, cum menthâ, etc.—cibus, ex lævibus nutrimentis et cibariis liquidis. Partes tumidas et dolentes aquâ calidâ cum lacte et sp. vin. fomentare nutritrici mandavi. Convalescentem ad pietatem et gratitudinem erga Deum opt. et max. qui eam ex ipsis mortis atræ faucibus planè eripuit, adhortabar.

P. S. Aliûs parturientis maximè convulsæ reminiscor, quæ jacebat ut mortua, sola relicta pro cadavere; quando vocatus, sæctum inveni vivum: ergo abdomen fortiter circumligavi, et pauxillum imposui merc. flav. emet. in nasibus: et mirum dictu! cum sternutationibus revixit, peperit, et filiam suam enutrivit. Multos alios partus difficillimos enumerare queam: sed hi sufficiant. "Si quid novisti rectius istis, "Candidus imperti; si non, his utere "mecum."

Leaves, Junii 6, 1788. M. W.



Medical virtues of the common stinging nettle.

IT has long been my sentiment, that the most common gifts of Providence are the most useful, salutary and worthy of estimation. To prove that this opinion has not been ill founded, I will, at present, apply it to only one instance, of which I can speak with great confidence.

The common stinging nettle, apparently as usefess and troublesome a plant as any that has been stigmatized with the name of weed, is one of the most efficacious medicines we have in the vegetable kingdom: in the form of a strong decoction, or infusion, taken in the quantity of a pint in a day, it is a most valuable strengthener of general or partial relaxation. In that of a weak decoction or infusion, it proves an admirable alterative and deobstruct, in impurities of the blood, and in obstructions of the vessels. And in that of expressed juices, taken by spoonfuls, as the exigency of the case requires, it is the most powerful

styptic in internal bleedings known. Externally applied, as a fomentation or pultice, it amazingly discusses inflammation, and resolves swellings. In the common sore throat, thus applied, and internally, as a gargle, great dependence may safely be put in this common plant. I have been witness to its great efficacy therein in many instances,

P. F.



Political squibs.

Protest of the minority of the general assembly of Pennsylvania, who objected to calling a convention for the purpose of ratifying the federal constitution.

Dissentient,

1st. **B**ECAUSE, by the diminution of the power of the state of Pennsylvania, we shall have fewer offices, and smaller salaries to bestow upon our friends.

2d. Because, like the declaration of independence, the measure, if a right one, is premature.

3d. Because the new federal constitution puts an end to all future emissions of paper money, and to tender laws, to both of which many of us owe our fortunes, and all of us our prospects of extrication from debt and exemption from jail, or the benefit of the bankrupt law.

4th. Because, by the new constitution of the united states, we shall be compelled to pay our taxes—whereas we now pay nothing towards the support of government, and yet are handsomely supported out of the state treasury.

5th. Because the new constitution, before it was sent on to congress, was not submitted to the consideration of the antifederal junto in Philadelphia, to each individual whereof America is under greater obligations than to general Washington.

6th. Because, by the sixth section of the first article of the constitution of the united states, it is made impossible for persons in power to create offices for themselves, or to appoint themselves to offices. This we conceive to be an evident departure from the free and excellent constitution of Pennsylvania, by which it is lawful for assemblymen and counsellors to

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appoint themselves, or their sons to all, or to any of the offices of the state. 7th. Because a disaffected member of the federal convention, from Virginia, in a closet conversation with —, disapproved of the federal government; and we hold it to be our duty rather to follow his advice, than the inclinations of our constituents.

8th. Because, from the power claimed by the new constitution, congress will have a right to suppress all "domestic insurrections" in particular states, by which means we shall be deprived of the only means of opposing the laws of this state, especially laws for collecting taxes.

Philadelphia, September 29, 1787.



Receipt for an antifederal essay.

WELL-BORN, nine times—*Aristocracy*, eighteen times—*Liberty of the press*, thirteen times repeated—*Liberty of conscience* once, *Negro slavery*, once mentioned—*Trial by jury*, seven times—*Great men*, six times repeated—Mr. Wilson, forty times—and lastly, George Mason's right hand in a cutting-box, nineteen times—put them all together, and dish them up at pleasure. These words will bear boiling, roasting, or frying—and, what is remarkable of them, they will bear being served, after being once used, a dozen times to the same table and palate.



Political creed of every federalist.

I BELIEVE in the infallibility, all-sufficient wisdom, and infinite goodness of the late convention; or, in other words, I believe that some men are of so perfect a nature, that it is absolutely impossible for them to commit error, or design villainy.

I believe that the great body of the people are incapable of judging in their nearest concerns, and that, therefore, they ought to be guided by the opinions of their superiors.

I believe that it is totally unnecessary to secure the rights of mankind in the formation of a constitution.

I believe that aristocracy is the best form of government,

I believe that the people of America are cowards, and unable to defend themselves, and that, consequently, standing armies are absolutely necessary.

I believe that the trial by jury, and the freedom of the press, ought to be exploded from every wise government.

I believe that the new constitution will not affect the state constitutions, yet that the state officers will oppose it, because it will abridge their power.

I believe that the new constitution will prove the bulwark of liberty—the balm of misery—the essence of justice—and the astonishment of all mankind. In short, I believe that it is the best form of government which has ever been offered to the world.

I believe, that to speak, write, read, think, or hear any thing against the proposed government, is damnable heresy, execrable rebellion, and high treason against the sovereign majesty of the convention—And lastly, I believe that every person, who differs from me in belief, is an infernal villain. AMEN.



An act of the commonwealth of Virginia, for the punishment of persons guilty of stealing or selling free persons as slaves, passed January 8, 1788.

WHEREAS several evil-disposed persons have seduced or stolen the children of black and mulatto free persons, and have actually disposed of the persons so seduced or stolen, as slaves, and punishments adequate to such crimes, not being by law provided for such offenders—be it enacted, that any person who shall hereafter be guilty of stealing or selling any free person for a slave, knowing the said person so sold to be free, and thereof shall be lawfully convicted, the person so convicted shall suffer death, without benefit of clergy.



An act of the state of New-York, for the prevention and punishment of extortion. Passed the 7th of February, 1788.

BE it enacted by the people of the state of New-York, represented in senate and assembly, and it is here-

by enacted by the authority of the same, that no judge, justice, theriff, or other officer whatsoever, ministerial or judicial, shall receive or take any fee or reward to do his office, but such as is or shall be allowed by the laws of this state; and if any doth, he shall restore to the party grieved double damages. And further, that if any judge, justice, theriff, or other officer aforesaid, hath received or taken, or shall receive or take, by colour of his office, any fee or reward whatsoever, not allowed by the laws of this state, for doing his office, and be thereof convicted either at the suit of the party grieved, in any court of record, or at the suit of the people of this state in the supreme court, or before justices of jail delivery, or before justices assigned to hear and determine, in any court of general sessions of the peace, he shall be punished by fine or imprisonment, or both, according to the discretion of the court, in which such conviction shall be had.



An act passed by the legislature of the commonwealth of Massachusetts, March, 1788, to prevent the slave trade, and for granting relief to the families of such unhappy persons as may be kidnapped or decoyed away from said commonwealth.

WHEREAS by the African trade, for slaves, the lives and liberties of many innocent persons have been from time to time, sacrificed to the lust of gain:

And whereas some persons residing in this commonwealth, may be so regardless of the rights of human kind, as to be concerned in that unrighteous commerce:

Be it therefore enacted by the senate and house of representatives in general court assembled, and by the authority of the same, that no citizen of this commonwealth, or other person residing within the same, shall for himself, or any other person whatsoever, either as master, factor, supercargo, owner or hirer, in whole or in part, of any vessel, directly or indirectly, import or transport, or buy or sell, or receive on board his or their vessel, with intent to cause to be imported or transported, any of the inhabitants of any state or kingdom, in

that part of the world called Africa as slaves, or as servants for term of years; and that every citizen, inhabitant, or resident as aforesaid, who shall directly or indirectly, receive on board his or their vessel, with intent to import or transport, or cause to be imported or transported, any of the said inhabitants of Africa, contrary to the true intent and meaning of the act, and be thereof lawfully convicted shall forfeit and pay the sum of fifty pounds, for every person by him or them so received on board, with intent to be imported or transported, and the sum of two hundred pounds for every vessel fitted out with intent to, and that actually shall be employed in the importation or transportation aforesaid, to be recovered by action of debt, in any court within the commonwealth, proper to try the same; the one moiety thereof to the use of this commonwealth, and the other moiety to the person who shall prosecute for and recover the same.

And it is further enacted by the authority aforesaid, that all insurances which shall be made within this state on any vessel fitted out with intention as aforesaid, and having on board slaves in order to be transported from Africa as aforesaid, or upon any slaves so shipped on board of any vessel for transportation, shall be void, and of no effect; and this act may be given in evidence, under the general issue, in any suit or action commenced for the recovery of insurance so made.

And whereas divers peaceable inhabitants of this commonwealth, residents therein, have been privately carried off by force, or decoyed away under various pretences, by evil minded persons, and with a probable intention of being sold as slaves without the same; and although sufficient provision is made for public justice, in such case, by the common law, and an act entitled "an act establishing the right to, and the form of the writ *de homine replegiando*," yet no provision is made for bringing actions for damages, by the friends or families of any inhabitants who may be so carried off, or decoyed away, during his or her lifetime:

Be it therefore further enacted by the authority aforesaid, that when any inhabitant or resident of this common-

wealth, shall be
decoyed away, it
shall be the duty
of such friends or
relatives, to bring
an action to final judgment
before any court
of law, in the same, any
sum of money, or
to permit any person
to carry or transport
any person, or
resident, in a
manner, and to
thereunto fully
of attorney from
resident for that
purpose, notwithstanding, such
aforesaid, shall
be of probate
in such injured
and sufficient to
the satisfaction
of the court, and
shall pay the money
over in damages
to the injured party
return to this court
shall happen by
execution is satisfied
apply such money
maintenance of
family of the injured
person, at such place
and manner as the
court shall think
proper, for the
such injured person.
Provided, that
no action shall be
brought in and by
the injured person,
or his family, or
relatives, but for
the damages as the
said act doth
which have already
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Resolved

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shall be so carried off or destroyed away, it shall be lawful for any friends of such injured inhabitant or resident, to bring forward and prosecute to final judgment and execution, before any court of law proper to try the same, any action for damages against any person concerned in destroying or carrying off such inhabitant or resident, in the name of such inhabitant or resident, and in the same manner, and to the same effect, as if thereto fully authorized by letter of attorney from such inhabitant or resident for that purpose. Provided nevertheless, such friend, prosecuting as aforesaid, shall first give to the judge of probate for the county wherein such injured party last dwelt, good and sufficient bond with sureties, to the satisfaction of such judge of probate, conditioned that such prosecutor shall pay the monies that he may recover in damages as aforesaid to the said injured party, on his or her return to this commonwealth, if that shall happen by the time when such execution is satisfied, and if not, shall apply such monies to the use and maintenance of the wife, children, or family of the injured party, in proportion, at such periods, and in such way and manner as the said judge shall decree, best for the interest of such wife, children, or family in the absence of such injured party :

Provided also, and be it further enacted, that in case the defendant, who shall be prosecuted as is provided in and by this act, shall be acquitted by the court before whom the trial may be, the said court shall not only render up judgment for legal costs, but for such reasonable damages as the said defendant hath sustained by such prosecution : provided also that this act do not extend to vessels which have already sailed, their owners, factors, or commanders, for and during their present voyage, or to any insurance that shall have been made, previous to the passing of the same.

Resolves of congress.

May 19, 1788.

THE secretary at war having represented to congress, " that there are in the arsenals of the united states two brass cannon, which con-

stituted one moiety of the field artillery with which the late war was commenced on the part of America, and which were constantly in service throughout the war—that the said cannon are the property of the commonwealth of Massachusetts, and that the governor thereof hath requested that they be returned :” Thereupon,

Resolved, that the secretary at war cause a suitable inscription to be placed on the said cannon, and that he deliver the same to the order of his excellency the governor of the commonwealth of Massachusetts.

May 22, 1788.

THE committee, consisting of mr. Dane, mr. Williamson, mr. Irvine, mr. Hamilton, and mr. Brown, to whom was referred a motion of mr. Dane, relative to public and unsettled accounts, having reported,

That, on carefully examining the subject referred to them, they find that during the late war, and especially in the early periods of it, many millions of dollars were advanced by the united states to sundry persons, of the expenditures whereof proper accounts have not been rendered ; and though the persons who have been entrusted with public monies, have been frequently called upon to settle their accounts by the acts and officers of congress, yet in many cases they have not produced or exhibited to the proper officers any documents or vouchers on which regular settlements can be made : that several accounts of very considerable extent have been taken up, and so far passed on, that balances appear to be stated generally, and in some cases payments made, though it does not appear that the proper statements were made of the articles which composed those accounts, or that the regular vouchers were produced to support the charges in them. Accounts thus imperfectly stated and unsupported, the committee conceive are justly liable to revision ; and particularly so, as it does not appear that the parties have at any time considered them as being finally settled : that from a general view of this subject, the committee are induced to think and believe, that the united states have already suffered very great inconveniences, by inexcusable negligence and unautho-

rised delays, in persons entrusted with public monies, in not rendering and settling their accounts; and that it has become highly expedient that decisive measures be speedily adopted for closing all the unsettled accounts of the late war; and therefore the committee are of opinion, that the board of treasury be directed, to cause suits to be commenced, in behalf of the united states, against all persons who stand charged with public monies, or other property; and that they cause the same to be commenced within three months from this date, against all those persons who have been already specially required to settle their accounts by the proper officers, and who shall not within that time, adopt and pursue measures effectual, in the opinion of the said board, for settling the same; and within five months from this date, against all other persons so charged, and who shall not, within that time, adopt and pursue like measures; and, that when any material questions shall arise concerning any doubtful or partial settlements of accounts which may have been made, or concerning the operation of any particular suits, the said board be directed to state to congress, particularly, the circumstances of the case, with their opinion thereon.

Resolved, that congress agree to the said report.

July 3, 1788.

WHEREAS, application has been lately made to congress by the legislature of Virginia and the district of Kentucky, for the admission of the said district into the federal union, as a separate member thereof, on the terms contained in the acts of the said legislature, and in the resolutions of the said district relative to the premises:—and whereas congress, having fully considered the subject, did, on the 3d day of June last, resolve that it is expedient that the said district be erected into a sovereign and independent state, and a separate member of the federal union; and appointed a committee to report an act accordingly, which committee on the second instant was discharged, it appearing that nine states had adopted the constitution of the united states, lately submitted to conventions

of the people:—and whereas a new confederacy is formed among the ratifying states, and there is reason to believe that the state of Virginia, including the said district, did, on the 25th of June last, become a member of the said confederacy:—and whereas as an act of congress, in the present state of the government of the country, severing a part of the said state from the other parts thereof, and admitting it into the confederacy, formed by the articles of confederation and perpetual union, as an independent member thereof, may be attended with many inconveniencies, while it can have no effect to make the said district a separate member of the federal union, formed by the adoption of the said constitution, and therefore it must be manifestly improper for congress assembled under the said articles of confederation, to adopt any other measures, relative to the premises, than those which express their sense, that the said district ought to be an independent member of the union as soon as circumstances shall permit proper measures to be adopted for that purpose:—

Resolved, That a copy of the proceedings of congress, relative to the independency of the district of Kentucky, be transmitted to the legislature of Virginia, and also to Samuel M^r Dowel, esq, late president of the said convention*, and that the said legislature and inhabitants of the district aforesaid, be informed that as the constitution of the united states is now ratified, congress think it unadvisable to adopt any further measures for admitting the district of Kentucky into the federal union, as an independent member thereof, under the articles of confederation, and perpetual union; but that congress, thinking it expedient that the said district be made a separate state and member of the union as soon after proceedings shall commence under the said constitution, as circumstances shall permit, recommend it to the said legislature, and to the inhabitants of the said district, to alter their acts and resolutions, re-

NOTE.

* This appears erroneous: probably it ought to be, "late president of the convention of said district." C.

lative to the premises, as to render them conformable to the provisions made in the said constitution, to the end that no impediment may be in the way of the speedy accomplishment of this important business.



Address of the justices of Westmoreland, in Virginia, to the governor and council of that province.

Westmoreland, Sept. 24, 1765.

THE very great impropriety of acting in an office, which at once requires the discharge of duties, utterly inconsistent with each other, makes it indispensibly necessary to give your honours this timely information—that, after the first day of November next, we, the underwritten magistrates of Westmoreland, find ourselves compelled, by the strongest motives of honour and virtue, to decline acting in that capacity; because from that period, the act for establishing stamps in America commences: which act will impose on us a necessity, in consequence of the judicial oath we take, of acting in conformity with its directions, and, by so doing, to become instrumental in the destruction of our country's most essential rights and liberties.

Signed by the justices.



Petition to the British house of commons, agreed to by the first American congress, October 23, 1765.
To the honourable the knights, citizens, and burgesses of Great-Britain, in parliament assembled:

THE petition of his majesty's dutiful and loyal subjects, the freeholders and other inhabitants of the colonies of the Massachusetts-bay, Rhode-Island and Providence plantations, New-Jersey, Pennsylvania, the government of the counties of Newcastle, Kent, and Suffex, upon Delaware, Maryland,

Most humbly sheweth,

THAT the several late acts of parliament, imposing divers duties and taxes on the colonies, and laying the trade and commerce thereof under very burdensome restrictions, but above all the act for granting, and applying certain stamp duties, &c. in America,

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have filled them with the deepest concern and surprize; and they humbly conceive the execution of them will be attended with consequences very injurious to the commercial interest of Great Britain, and her colonies, and must terminate in the eventual ruin of the latter.

Your petitioners therefore most ardently implore the attention of the honourable house, to the united and dutiful representation of their circumstances, and to their earnest supplications for relief, from those regulations which have already involved this continent in anxiety, confusion, and distress.

We most sincerely recognize our allegiance to the crown, and acknowledge all due subordination to the parliament of Great Britain, and shall always retain the most grateful sense of their assistance and protection. It is from and under the English constitution, we derive all our civil and religious rights and liberties: we glory in being subjects of the best of kings, and having been born under the most perfect form of government; but it is with most inexpressible and humiliating sorrow, that we find ourselves, of late, deprived of the right of granting our own property for his majesty's service, to which our lives and fortunes are entirely devoted, and to which, on his royal requisitions, we have ever been ready to contribute to the utmost of our abilities.

We have also the misfortune to find, that all the penalties and forfeitures mentioned in the stamp act, and in divers late acts of trade extending to the plantations, are, at the election of the informer, recoverable in any court of admiralty in America. This, as the newly erected court of admiralty has a general jurisdiction over all British America, renders his majesty's subjects in these colonies; liable to be carried, at an immense expence, from one end of the continent to the other.

It gives us also great pain to see a manifest distinction made therein, between the subjects of our mother-country, and those in the colonies, in that the like penalties and forfeitures recoverable there only in his majesty's court of record, are made cognizable here by a court of admiralty: by these means we seem to be, in effect, un-

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happily deprived of two privileges essential to freedom, and which all Englishmen have ever considered as their best birthrights, that of being free from all taxes but such as they have consented to in person, or by their representatives, and of trial by their peers.

Your petitioners further shew, that the remote situation, and other circumstances of the colonies, render it impracticable that they should be represented, but in their respective subordinate legislatures; and they humbly conceive, that the parliament, adhering strictly to the principles of the constitution, have never hitherto taxed any but those who were actually therein represented; for this reason, we humbly apprehend, they never have taxed Ireland, or any other of the subjects without the realm.

But were it ever so clear, that the colonies might in law be reasonably deemed to be represented in the honourable house of commons, yet we conceive, that very good reasons, from inconvenience, from the principles of true policy, and from the spirit of the British constitution, may be adduced to shew, that it would be for the real interest of Great Britain, as well as her colonies, that the late regulations should be rescinded, and the several acts of parliament imposing duties and taxes on the colonies, and extending the jurisdiction of the courts of admiralty here beyond their ancient limits, should be repealed.

We shall not attempt a minute detail of all the reasons which the wisdom of the honourable house may suggest, on this occasion, but would humbly submit the following particulars to their consideration:

That money is already become very scarce in these colonies, and is still decreasing by the necessary exportation of specie from the continent, for the discharge of our debts to British merchants.

That an immensely heavy debt is yet due from the colonies for British manufactures, and that they are still heavily burdened with taxes to discharge the arrearages due for aids granted by them in the late war.

That the balance of trade will ever be much against the colonies, and in favour of Great-Britain, whilst we

consume her manufactures, the demand for which must ever increase in proportion to the number of inhabitants settled here, with the means of purchasing them. We therefore humbly conceive it to be the interest of Great Britain, to increase, rather than diminish, those means, as the profits of all the trade of the colonies ultimately centre there to pay for her manufactures, as we are not allowed to purchase elsewhere; and by the consumption of which, at the advanced prices the British taxes oblige the makers and venders to set on them, we eventually contribute very largely to the revenue of the crown.

That from the nature of American business, the multiplicity of suits and papers used in matters of small value, in a country where freeholds are so minutely divided, and property so frequently transferred, a stamp duty must ever be very burdensome and unequal.

That it is extremely improbable that the honourable house of commons should, at all times, be thoroughly acquainted with our condition, and all facts requisite to a just and equal taxation of the colonies.

It is also humbly submitted, whether there be not a material distinction in reason and sound policy, at least, between the necessary exercise of parliamentary jurisdiction in general acts, for the amendment of the common law, and the regulation of trade and commerce through the whole empire, and the exercise of that jurisdiction, by imposing taxes on the colonies.

That the several subordinate provincial legislatures have been moulded into forms, as nearly resembling that of their mother-country, as by his majesty's royal predecessors was thought convenient; and their legislatures seem to have been wisely and graciously established, that the subjects in the colonies might, under the due administration thereof, enjoy the happy fruits of the British government, which in their present circumstances they cannot be so fully and clearly availed of, any other way: under these forms of government we and our ancestors have been born or settled, and have had our lives, liberties and properties protected. The people here, as every where else, retain a great fondness for

their old customs and usages, and we trust that his majesty's service, and the interest of the nation, so far from being obstructed, have been vastly promoted by the provincial legislatures.

That we esteem our connexions with, and dependence on Great Britain, as one of our greatest blessings, and apprehend the latter will appear to be sufficiently secure, when it is considered, that the inhabitants in the colonies have the most unbounded affection for his majesty's person, family and government, as well as for the mother-country, and that their subordination to the parliament, is universally acknowledged.

We, therefore, most humbly entreat, that the honourable house would be pleased to hear our counsel in support of this petition, and take our distressed and deplorable case into their serious consideration, and that the acts and clauses of acts, so grievously restraining our trade and commerce, imposing duties and taxes on our property, and extending the jurisdiction of the court of admiralty beyond its ancient limits, may be repealed; or that the honourable house would otherwise relieve your petitioners, as in your great wisdom and goodness shall seem meet.

And your petitioners as in duty bound shall ever pray.

Resolutions of the freemen of the county of Essex, New Jersey, October 25, 1765.

I. THAT they have at all times heretofore, and ever would bear true allegiance to his majesty king George the third, and his royal predecessors; and wished to be governed agreeable to the laws of the land, and the British constitution, to which they ever had, and ever would most cheerfully submit.

II. That the stamp-act, prepared for the British colonies in America, in their opinion, is unconstitutional: and should the same take place, agreeable to the tenor of it, would be a manifest destruction and overthrow of their long-enjoyed, boasted, and invaluable liberties and privileges.

III. That they will, by all lawful ways and means, endeavour to preserve and transmit to posterity, their liberty

and property in as full and ample a manner as they received the same from their ancestors.

IV. That they will discountenance and discourage, by all lawful measures, the execution and effect of said stamp-act.

V. That they will detest, abhor, and hold in the utmost contempt, all and every person or persons, who shall meanly accept of any employment or office, relating to the said stamp-act, or shall take any shelter or advantage from the same—and all and every stamp-pimp, informer, and encourager of the execution of the said act; and that they will have no communication with any such persons, nor speak to them on any occasion, unless it be to inform them of their villainies.

Resolutions entered into by the merchants of New York, trading to Great Britain, October 31, 1765.

I. THAT in all orders they send to Great Britain, for goods of any nature, kind, or quality whatsoever, they will direct their correspondents not to ship them, unless the stamp act be repealed. It is, nevertheless, agreed, that all such merchants as are owners of, and have vessels already gone, or now cleared out for Great Britain, shall be at liberty to bring back in them, on their own account, crates and casks of earthen ware, grindstones, pipes, and such other bulky articles as owners usually fill up their vessels with.

II. It is further unanimously agreed, that all orders already sent home, shall be countermanded by the very first conveyance, and the goods thereby ordered not to be sent, unless upon the condition mentioned in the foregoing resolution.

III. It is further unanimously agreed, that no merchant will vend any goods sent on commission from Great Britain, that shall be shipped from thence after the first day of January next, unless upon the condition mentioned in the first resolution.

IV. It is further unanimously agreed, that the foregoing resolutions shall be binding, until the same shall be abrogated, at a general meeting, to be held for that purpose.

Agreements and resolutions entered into, by the merchants and traders of Philadelphia, Nov. 7, 1765.

THE merchants and traders of the city of Philadelphia, taking into their consideration the melancholy state of the North-American commerce in general, and the distressed situation of the province of Pennsylvania in particular, do unanimously agree,

That the many difficulties they now labour under as a trading people, are owing to the restrictions, prohibitions, and ill-advised regulations, made in the several acts of the parliament of Great Britain, lately passed, to regulate the colonies; which have limited the exportation of some part of our country produce, increased the cost and expence of many articles of our importation, and cut off from us all means of supplying ourselves with specie enough even to pay the duties imposed on us, much less to serve as a medium of our trade.

That this province is heavily in debt to Great-Britain for the manufactures, and other importations, from thence, which the produce of our lands has been found unequal to pay for, when a free exportation of it to the best markets was allowed of, and such trades open as supplied us with cash, and other articles of immediate remittance to Great Britain.

That the late unconstitutional law, the stamp act, if carried into execution in this province, will further tend to prevent our making those remittances to Great Britain, for payment of old debts, or purchase of more goods, which the faith subsisting between the individuals trading with each other requires; and therefore in justice to ourselves, to the traders of Great Britain, who usually give us credit, and to the consumers of British manufactures in this province, the subscribers hereto, have voluntarily and unanimously come into the following resolutions and agreements, in hopes that their example will stimulate the good people of this province to be frugal in their use and consumption of all manufactures, excepting those of America, and lawful goods coming directly from Ireland, manufactured there, whilst the necessities of our country are such as to

require it; and in hopes that their brethren, the merchants and manufacturers of Great Britain, will find their own interest so intimately connected with ours, that they will be spurred on to befriend us from that motive, if no other should take place.

I. It is unanimously resolved and agreed, that in all orders, any of the subscribers to this paper may send to Great Britain for goods, they shall and will direct their correspondents not to ship them until the stamp-act is repealed.

II. That all those among the subscribers, that have already sent orders to Great Britain for goods, shall and will immediately countermand the same, until the stamp-act is repealed; except such merchants as are owners of vessels already gone, or now cleared out for Great Britain, who are at liberty to bring back in them, on their own account, coals, casks of earthen ware, grindstones, pipes, iron pots, empty bottles, and such other bulky articles as owners usually fill up their vessels with; but no dry goods of any kind; except such kinds of dye-stuffs and utensils necessary for carrying on manufactures, [as] may be ordered by any person.

III. That none of the subscribers hereto shall or will vend any goods or merchandizes whatever, that shall be shipped them on commission from Great Britain, after the first of January next, unless the stamp-act be repealed.

IV. That these resolves and agreements shall be binding on all and each of us the subscribers, who do hereby, each and every person for himself, upon his word of honour agree, that he will strictly and firmly adhere to and abide by every article, from this time until the first of May next, when a meeting of the subscribers shall be called, to consider whether a further continuance of this obligation be then necessary.

V. It is agreed, that if goods of any kind do arrive from Great Britain, at such time, and under such circumstances, as to render any signer of these agreements suspected of having broken his promise, the committee now appointed shall enquire into the premises, and if such suspected person refuses, or cannot give them

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satisfaction, the subscribers hereto will unanimously take all prudent measures to discountenance and prevent the sale of such goods, until they are released from this agreement by mutual and general consent.

Agreement of the retailers of the city of Philadelphia, Nov. 14, 1765.

WE, the retailers of the city of Philadelphia, at a general meeting, taking into consideration the melancholy state of the North American commerce in general, and the distressed situation of this province in particular, occasioned by the late unconstitutional law, the stamp-act, if carried into execution, do hereby voluntarily and unanimously promise and oblige all and each of us, upon our word of honour, not to buy any goods, wares, or merchandizes, of any vendue-master, or other person or persons whatsoever, that shall be shipped from Great Britain, after the first day of January next, unless that unconstitutional law, the stamp-act, shall be repealed: except such goods and merchandizes as shall be approved and allowed of by the committee of merchants, nominated and appointed for that purpose, and all lawful goods coming directly from Ireland, and manufactured there.

The above to be binding on us till the first day of May next, at which time we purpose another general meeting, to consider whether the further continuance of this obligation be necessary.

Resolutions of the freemen of Talbot county, Maryland, Nov. 25, 1765.

THE freemen of Talbot county, assembled at the court-house of said county, do, in the most solemn manner, declare to the world,

I. That they bear faith and true allegiance to his majesty king George the third.

II. That they are most affectionately and zealously attached to his person and family; and are fully determined, to the utmost of their power, to maintain and support his crown

and dignity, and the succession as by law established; and do, with the greatest cheerfulness, submit to his government, according to the known and just principles of the British constitution: and do unanimously resolve,

I. That under the royal charter, granted to this province, they and their ancestors have long enjoyed, and they think themselves still entitled to enjoy, all the rights of British subjects.

II. That they consider the trial by jury, and the privilege of being taxed only with their own consent, given by their legal representatives in assembly, as the principal foundation, the main source of all their liberties.

III. That by the act of parliament lately passed, for raising stamp-duties in America, should it take place, both these invaluable privileges, enjoyed in their full extent by their fellow-subjects in Great Britain, would be torn from them: and that therefore the same is, in their opinion, unconstitutional, invasive of their just rights, and tending to excite disaffection in the breast of every American subject.

IV. That they will, at the risk of their lives and fortunes, endeavour, by all lawful ways and means, to preserve and transmit to their posterity, their rights and liberties, in as full and ample a manner, as they received the same from their ancestors; and will not, by any act of theirs, countenance or encourage the execution or effect of the said stamp-act.

V. That they will detest, abhor, and hold in the utmost contempt, all and every person or persons, who shall meanly accept of any employment or office relating to the stamp-act, or shall take any shelter or advantage under the same—and all and every stamp-pump, informer, or favourer of the said act; and that they will have no communication with any such persons, except it be to upbraid them with their baseness.

And in testimony of this their fixed and unalterable resolution, they have this day erected a gibbet, twenty feet high, before the court-house door, and hung in chains thereon the effigy of a stamp-informer, there to remain in terrorem, till the stamp-act shall be repealed.

The captive liberated : a fragment.
Inscribed to ———.

“IT was the gracious intent on of nature, to have made thee happy in the enjoyment of freedom and the society of kindred beings : cruel accident has controuled this dispensation ; at once depriving thee of liberty and social bliss. Be mine the heart-felt happiness, by an humble agency, to fulfil the order of Providence—restoring thee to all the entertainments of fellowship and freedom.”

Sweet as forgiveness to the doomed and desponding victim, seemed the words of this well-known, angel voice to my soul : they were the accents of mercy, breathed in tenderness and love—and addressed by the amiable * * * *, to a feathered songster, her little captive.

“Yes, impatient flutterer, continued the lovely moralist, charming as is thy song which salutes the morning, and calls me from forgetfulness—grateful as is the expression of thy hovering wings whilst I offer thee food, yet more pleasing will be the reflection to have given thee freedom, and more grateful the joy to have restored thee to the wish of friendship, or the fond expectation of more anxious love.”

Go, pretty warbler, wing thy happy flight,

To scenes of social joy, and fond delight—

Where friendship's song shall hail thy wish'd return,

And love's pure flame with highest radiance burn.

Should furly winter, in an angry mood,

Refuse thee shelter, or deny thee food,

Return, sweet robin—here my fostering care

Shall find thee shelter, and thy food prepare.

June 24, 1788.

Anecdotes.

GENERAL MORGAN, with eight hundred men, of whom one half were militia, completely beat, at the battle of the Cowpens, colonel Tarleton, who attacked him with one thousand regular troops.—Two hundred dragoons of that colonel, were put to flight, and briskly pursued by sixty Americans, under colonel Washington. Some months

afterwards, Tarleton being in the house of a farmer, spoke with much vanity of himself, and lightly of colonel Washington, saying “he would have been glad to know his face.” “It is a pity then,” replied a girl in the house, “that col. Tarleton did not take the pains to turn his head at Cowpens.”

ONE Indian happened to kill another. The brother of the deceased called upon the murderer, and seeing a woman and children in his hut, asked whose they were? The murderer declared them to be his family. The other then said, though his brother's blood called for revenge, yet as the children were young, and not able to provide for their mother and themselves, he would remain deaf to these calls for a while ; and so let them, Belonging to the same tribe, they continued to live sociably together until the eldest son of the murderer killed a deer in hunting. So soon as the brother of the deceased was informed of this, he again called on the murderer, and told him, that his brother's blood called for loud, that it must be obeyed, especially as his son, having killed a deer, could support the family. The murderer said, he was ready to die, and thanked the other for so long a delay, on which the wife and children broke into tears. The murderer reproved them for their weakness, and particularly his son—saying to him, did you shed tears when you killed the deer, and if you saw him die with dry eyes, why do you weep for me, who am willing to suffer what the custom of our nation renders necessary? With an undaunted countenance he then called on the brother of the deceased to strike ; and died without a groan.

Memoranda.

The new constitution of the united states, was made and proposed by	} 12 states,
Ratified in Pennsylvania by delegates from	
Proclaimed at Philadelphia at	} 12 o'clock
on the	
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in the	
of American independence.	12th day,
	12th month
	12th year

*The raising : a song for federal mechanics.**By the hon. Francis Hopkinson, esq.*

COME muster, my lads, your mechanical tools,
 Your saws and your axes, your hammers and rules :
 Bring your mallets and planes, your level and line,
 And plenty of pins of American pine ;
 For our roof we will raise, and our song still shall be—
 A government firm, and our citizens free.

Come, up with the plates, lay them firm on the wall,
 Like the people at large, they're the ground-work of all ;
 Examine them well, and see that they're sound ;
 Let no rotten part in our building be found ;
 For our roof we will raise, and our song still shall be—
 Our government firm, and our citizens free.

Now hand up the girders, lay each in its place,
 Between them the joists must divide all the space ;
 Like assembly-men, these should lie level along,
 Like girders, our senate prove loyal and strong :
 For our roof we will raise, and our song still shall be—
 A government firm, over citizens free.

The rafters now frame—your king-posts and braces,
 And drive your pins home, to keep all in their places ;
 Let wisdom and strength in the fabric combine,
 And your pins be all made of American pine ;
 For our roof we will raise, and our song still shall be—
 A government firm, over citizens free.

Our king-posts are judges—how upright they stand,
 Supporting the braces, the laws of the land !
 The laws of the land, which divide right from wrong,
 And strengthen the weak, by weak'ning the strong ;
 For our roof we will raise, and our song still shall be—
 Laws equal and just, for a people that's free.

Up ! up with the rafters—each frame is a state !
 How nobly they rise ! their span, too, how great !
 From the north to the south, o'er the whole they extend,
 And rest on the walls, while the walls they defend !
 For our roof we will raise, and our song still shall be—
 Combined in strength, yet as citizens free.

Now enter the purlins, and drive your pins through,
 And see that your joints are drawn home, and all true ;
 The purlins will bind all the rafters together,
 The strength of the whole shall defy wind and weather :
 For our roof we will raise, and our song still shall be—
 United as states, but as citizens free.

Come, raise up the turret—our glory and pride—
 In the centre it stands, o'er the whole to preside ;
 The sons of Columbia shall view with delight
 It's pillars, and arches, and towering height ;
 Our roof is now rais'd, and our song still shall be—
 A federal head, o'er a people still free.

Huzza ! my brave boys, our work is complete,
 The world shall admire Columbia's fair seat ;
 It's strength against tempests and time shall be proof,
 And thousands shall come to dwell under our ROOF.
 Whilst we drain the deep bowl, our toast still shall be—
 Our government firm, and our citizens free,

Federal song, sung at the grand procession at Portsmouth, New Hampshire.

To the tune—"He comes, he comes."

IT comes! it comes! high raise the song!
The bright procession moves along;
From pole to pole resound the NINE,*
And distant worlds the chorus join.

In vain did Britain forge the chain,
While countless squadrons hid the plain,
Hantonia, foremost of the NINE,
Defy'd their force, and took Burgoyne.

To the tune—"Smile, smile, Britannia."

When peace resum'd her seat,
And freedom seem'd secure,
Our patriot sages met,
That freedom to insure
Then ev'ry eye on us was turn'd,
And ev'ry breast indignant burn'd.

That haughty race (they said)
All government despise;
Skill'd in the martial trade,
More valiant far than wise.
Though Pallas leads them to the field,
Her aid in council is withheld.

False charge! (the Goddess cry'd)
I made each hardy son,
Who in war's purple tide
First laid the corner stone,
His utmost energy employ
To bring the top stone forth with joy.

To the first tune—"He comes," &c.

'Tis done! the glorious fabric's rear'd!
Still be New-Hampshire's sons rever'd,
Who fix'd its base in blood and scars,
And stretch'd its turrets to the stars!

To the tune—"When Britons first," &c.

See each industrious art moves on
To ask protection, praise and fame;
The ploughman by his tools is known,
And Vulcan, Neptune, join their claim;
Allow them all—and wisely prove
Nought can exist long without love.

Love binds in peace the universe;
By love societies combine;
Love prompts the poet's rapt'rous verse,
And makes these humble lays divine:
Then shout for union, heav'n-born dame!
And crown the goblet to her name.

To the first tune—"He comes," &c.

May Hampshire's sons in peace and war,
Supremely great! both laurels wear,
From ev'ry rival bear the prize,
'Till the last blaze involves the skies!

NOTE.

* The nine states which had then ratified the federal constitution.

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Foreign Intelligence.

Dublin, May 3.

THE price paid for the remainder of Gibbons' decline of the Roman empire was four thousand pounds: a proof, that however the poverty of authors may be ridiculed, and the avarice of booksellers declaimed against, neither genius nor public spirit are on the decline, when the sale of one work is capable of creating a philosophic independence.

Last Thursday was sold here for fifty pounds, a bullock, of the enormous weight of eighteen hundred pounds. This beast is the largest ever known in this kingdom.

London, May 4.

A letter from Paris, dated April 28, says, "after his majesty's answer of the 17th inst. the parliament of Paris published the following short arret: 'The court with all the chambers assembled, deliberating on the different propositions announced in the king's answer of yesterday, have postponed the assembly to Tuesday the 2nd inst. and invite the princes and peers of France to attend. They have likewise unanimously agreed, that the chief clerk of parliament shall wait on his most serene highness the duke of Orleans, to congratulate him on his happy return.'"

An account says, the parliament of Paris is no more. Thursday last was the day appointed for the king to hold his bed of justice: early in the morning every avenue to the house of parliament was surrounded by the militia—*Les chambres assemblees*—a captain of the king's guard entered, and arrested two of the members who had spoken too freely on former occasions; and his majesty ordered the parliament to be *cassee*, or annihilated for ever, and the doors of the house to be shut.

A letter from Gibraltar, dated March 31, says, "all communication between this place and the territories of the emperor of Morocco is at an end. No English ship is now admitted into its ports, nor are the English allowed to carry merchandize or letters by land. The emperor has made a demand of the court of England of ten

thousand barrels of gunpowder, requiring likewise that they send this as a present from him to the Porte. The following is a copy of the curious letter he sent all the consuls at Tangiers on the 8th instant:

"In the name of God! To all the consuls;

Peace to him who followeth the right way.

"Know ye, that for these thirty years, that we have observed the conduct of the English, and studied their character, we have always found that they never keep their word. We never could dive into their character, because they have no other than that of telling lies. We are acquainted with the character of other christian nations; we know that they keep their word; but a nation like the English, of which there is no knowing the character, who know not how to keep their word, and who only can tell lies, does not deserve that we should speak or write any thing to them; for according to our religion, a lie is the most abominable of all vices. Their ambassador, Curtis, told us, that he had orders from his court, that the ships built on our ships, and which we were to send to Gibraltar, should be there completely fitted. In consequence of which, we sent those ships to Gibraltar, provided with every thing necessary, and with money; but he sent back our ships, and nothing was done to them; but what offends us most is, that he even sends back the ships which we had sent to conduct them to our brother the Sultan Abdulhamed, whom God preserve. After this, it is not necessary to add more.

"On the 17th of the moon Jumadilala, of the year 1702—that is Feb. 25, 1788."

We are assured for fact, that twenty sail of the line are ready for sea at Cadiz, destined to oppose the entrance of the Russians into the Mediterranean; and that the Spanish ministry have declared the same to the Russian ambassador at Madrid.

The city was, on Wednesday, in general commotion, on account of some of the most capital houses in the cotton branch having stopped payment. One of them has stopped for upwards of 400,000*l.* and it is said is un-

der acceptances to the amount of 1,000,000l. Another is 200,000l. deficient, and many inferior houses are involved in this unexpected event, which will also extend to Liverpool, Manchester, and many of the other trading towns.

Report says, that the failure of one of the houses in question was occasioned by the bank of England having declined to discount their bills.

No less than fourteen houses in the cotton and linen manufactories, at Manchester, have stopped payment within these three or four days.

May 5. The camps which are expected to be formed in different parts of France, during the ensuing summer, are evidently intended to keep down that spirit of liberty which is awakening to fast in every part of the Gallic kingdom.

Though no more than fourteen bankruptcies appeared in the London Gazette, of Saturday night last, we hear there were no less than twenty eight commissions sealed, some of which we hope will be superseded.

The temporary suspension of workmen, in consequence of the late failures, who were hitherto employed in London, Manchester, Liverpool, &c. is calculated, in point of number, to amount to eighteen thousand, which is the most melancholy part of the present calamities, as they could in no sense be instrumental to their own misfortunes.

May 13. Friday lord Petre, sir Henry Englefield, and Mr. Farmer, deputed by and on behalf of the body of Roman Catholics of this kingdom, had an interview with Mr. Pitt, concerning some further relaxation of the penal laws at present in force against those people.

The emperor of Morocco has actually prohibited our ships, coming from Gibraltar, entering any of his ports, but he has not declared hostilities against such as his cruizers may meet with. It is to be hoped the ministry will take this opportunity to convince that contemptible despot, that he is not contending with a petty sovereignty of Italy, &c. that his demands will be rejected just as soon as mentioned—if not, the emperor of Germany will probably hold the same language.

No sensible man now doubts that there is a thorough understanding between the two imperial courts and the king of Prussia. The kingdom of Poland is to be divided; and the king of Prussia is to have a large share of it.

May 16. A kind of compromise is said to have taken place in France, between the prince and the parliament. The recall of the duke of Orleans and some mutual concessions on the part of the ministry and the people, at least have given birth to such a temporary report.

Another meeting of the notables is expected to take place in the course of the present month; the result of this meeting will determine the truth or falsity of the above report.

May 17. Yassi, the capital of Moldavia, and residence of the Hospodar, is taken by the Austrians, and the Hospodar and his men are made prisoners. There were immense magazines and stores of provisions in the city.

May 19. Notwithstanding the contempt with which we seem to treat the emperor of Morocco's fleet, it may be a very mischievous, though a very small one. They can keep the Barbary shore, and push at every sail which is entering or going out of the Straight's mouth, in spite often of our men of war, and every prisoner is made a slave, and most of them sent up to Mequinez. This is not a matter of indifference to those who use the Straight's trade.

The emperor of Morocco's manifesto against this country is the subject of general admiration. There is so much *politeness* and *good breeding* in it, that it may serve in future as a model for compositions of this sort.

Notwithstanding the impudent assertions of the despot of Morocco, two of his frigates lately repaired at Gibraltar cost government upwards of eight thousand pounds, and he now has the modesty to demand as much gunpowder as will cost forty thousand pounds.

May 22. Yesterday no fewer than forty nine commissions of bankruptcy passed the great seal; and such is the present situation of many persons in trade, that as many more are expected to take place shortly.

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Mediterranean squadron immediately with three or four men of war, for which the necessary orders have been sent from the admiralty to the dock yards.

Versailles, May 11, 1788.

On opening the bed of justice, May 8, his majesty pronounced the following speech.

"THERE is no point in which my parliament has not for this year past deviated from its duty. Not satisfied with raising the opinion of each of your members to the level of my will, you have presumed to say, that a registry, to which you could not be forced, was necessary for confirming what I should determine, even at the request of the nation.

"The parliaments of the provinces have adopted the same pretensions, the same liberties.

"From hence it results, that some laws, as interesting as desirable, have not been generally executed; that the best operations have become weak; that credit is destroyed; that justice is either interrupted or suspended, in order that the public tranquillity might be shaken.

"I owe to my people, to myself, and to my successors, to put a stop to these extravagant proceedings. I might have restrained them, but have preferred rather to prevent the effects of them.

"I have been forced to punish some magistrates, but acts of rigour are contrary to my nature, even when they are indispensable.

"My intention is not to destroy my parliament; I mean only to bring them back to their duty and their original institution; to convert the moment of a crisis into a salutary epocha for my subjects; to begin a reform in the judicial order, by that of the tribunals, which are the base of it; to procure to the suitors in our courts, a justice more speedy and less expensive; to trull the nation again with the exercise of their lawful rights, which must always be united with mine.

"I mean, above all, to set in every part of the monarchy, that unity of views, and that *ensemble*, without which a great kingdom is but weakened by the number and extent of its provinces.

"The order I intend to establish is not new; there was but one parliament when Philip le Bel fixed his residence at Paris. In a great state there must be one king, one law, and one registry; courts of a jurisdiction not too extensive, entrusted with the power of judging the great number of law suits, and parliaments to which the most important suits must be referred: one only court in which the laws common to the whole kingdom shall be enregistered and preserved; in short, an assembly of the several states, not once only, but whenever the exigencies of the state may require it.

"Such is the re-establishment which my love for my people has prepared, and which it now announces for their happiness; the only object of my wishes is to render them happy."

May 24. The Chatelet, a court of justice of Paris, after sitting almost thirty six hours, have unanimously agreed to the following arret:

May 16, 1788.

This court, deeply affected on seeing repeated acts of authority against the different seats of magistracy of this kingdom, the seat of justice invested by armed troops, the liberty of suffrages wantonly violated by arresting and committing magistrates, who could not be personally responsible for deliberations, essentially distinct in themselves, magistracy itself debased, and all order overthrown, under a monarch who has declared that he never would reign but according to the tenor of the law, and whose beneficent intentions are the sure pledge of the happiness of his subjects, considering that the edicts and declarations, reported by his majesty's attorney, have not been deliberated upon by parliament, who have a certain undisputed right, acknowledged by the monarch himself, to address their remonstrances to him (a right they cannot possibly make use of at present on account of the forced suspension of their functions;) the court declare unanimously, that they cannot, and ought not to proceed to the reading, publishing and registering the said edicts, declarations and orders—They allude to the arret in the late bed of justice.

The king's officers of justice, after having perused the above arret, have adhered to the contents of it.

Some deputies were sent to Versailles from the parliament of Brittany, with remonstrances, &c. and they received the following answer from his majesty :

I will not withdraw my edicts—the law being general for the kingdom. If some objects should be found contrary to the rights, franchises and liberties of the provinces, I will receive the representations of the states of Britany, and pay proper regard to those that shall appear well founded to me. If the number of forty-eight judges is not sufficient, it may be increased. All new imposts that shall be registered by my plenary court, shall not be levied in Britany, without the previous assent of the states, and the lawful registering of parliament. All laws regarding particularly the province of Britany shall be registered by its own parliament as heretofore.



American Intelligence.



Newhaven, July 23,

We are informed that the inhabitants of the town of Providence have manufactured 100,000 yards of cloth more the last year, than for any year since the peace—which at a moderate computation amount to 20,000 dollars—a noble stimulus for industry.

New-York, July 28.

On Saturday evening about nine o'clock, arrived the joyful tidings of the adoption of the new constitution, at Poughkeepsie, on Friday, July 25, years 30, nays 25 : majority 5. The bells in the city were immediately set a ringing, and from the fort and federal ship Hamilton, were fired several salutes. The merchants at the coffee-house testified their joy by repeated huzzas ; and a large body of citizens, headed by a number of the first characters, went to the houses of the members of the convention, and gave three cheers, as a testimony of their approbation of the glorious event brought

about by their united, unremitted, and toilsome exertions. In short, a general joy ran through the whole city, and several of those who were of different sentiments, drank freely of the federal bowl, and declared they were now perfectly reconciled to the new constitution.

Charleston, July 7.

Mr. Laurens has now growing at Mepkin plantation upwards of 1600 plants of the Huntington (or scarcity) root, all in flourishing condition. The seeds were put in the ground from the 16th to the 24th of April last; many of the roots are now from fourteen to fifteen inches in circumference, and appear as if they would weigh at least six or seven pounds. He has already gathered of the leaves more than sixty bushels packed, and the second growth of leaves is fit to pluck; he expects to have many more gatherings before October. The leaf boiled is to the taste [like] high flavored spinach. Cows, calves, deer, and sheep, eat them with great eagerness, and fatten [on them.]

Savannah, June 12.

We have advice from Liberty county, that on Tuesday the 3d instant, at noon, a small party of Indians came to the plantation of John Houston, esq. at the Altamaha, and near the fort killed a poor man named M^cCormick, scalped his son, and carried off three of his daughters, with a little boy. A party from the fort pursued the savages till dark, but could not come up with them.

Petersburg, (Virginia) July 24.

On Monday last the convention of the state of North-Carolina met at Hillsborough. We learn, there is a considerable majority of the members of that convention against the new government—but the supporters of it have great hopes, since this state has acceded to it.

Philadelphia.

July 12. Such is the interesting crisis of public affairs, that we learn the thirteen states are now represented in congress. The report of a respectable committee of that honourable body, to whom were referred the ratifications of the new constitution which have been transmitted to them, by the

several ratifying states, and other important matters, engross their attention at present.

A letter from Tenafee, June 13, says, "Since my last, general Sevier crossed the Tenafee with a detachment of light infantry and horsemen, and by a rapid movement reached Hiwassee undisturbed. He attacked the Indians, who, after a feeble resistance, fled; about twenty were found dead on the ground, many were drowned or killed in the river; in short, the enemy's defeat was complete. The general says, he means to follow up this blow, until he drives the Cherokees out of all their settlements on this side Cumberland mountain."

On the question in the united states in congress assembled, for putting the new constitution into operation, it passed in the affirmative, there appearing to be only one dissenting voice.

July 16. Seventy families of Swifs arrived in this port a few days ago in one vessel. They all paid their passages before they sailed, and are clothed and furnished with every comfort and necessary of life. As they come from an industrious, frugal and moral country, enjoying a republican form of government, this colony will be highly acceptable. They intend to settle together, on a body of new lands, about thirty or forty miles from the mouth of Conegocheague.

A vessel from Boston to the Cape of Good Hope and Mauritius last fall, is said to have taken out 2200 barrels of the choicest mess beef, at nine dollars per barrel, all warranted. Beef of the same quality, by letters from Cork, was then worth nine dollars and one third; so that we have good reason to trust that we shall be able to vie with the Irish market (heretofore the first in Europe) in the price and quality of our beef. It would add to the profits of this branch, if we were to follow the Irish in the exportation of pickled tongues and tripe, of which they ship annually many thousand kegs.

The present year bids fair for an increase of the linen manufacture. Such quantities of flax have never been put in—nor has so favourable a season been known for many years. Fatal to Europeans was the day when their councils led them to circumscribe

our foreign trade. They have created a short-lived necessity, which has become the mother of our manufactures, while temporary distresses have prompted us to strengthen our general government, in a way that will enable us to treat with them in a proper stile for commercial privileges. Americans! be frugal, be industrious, be moral, be actively virtuous, and ye shall indeed be happy.

Since the federal government most happily restrains any further emissions of paper money, it is said the legislature of New Jersey will take into consideration the propriety of making the loan office bonds (with their threefold landed securities) assignable to any person who will pay in the paper money for them, and that the money, when paid in, will be immediately burned. The permanency and freedom from fluctuation which the new constitution gives to our affairs, will be felt in every matter of any consequence that occurs in the public or private business of the country.

A letter from Willmarre, dated July 9, says, "I arrived here the 1st inst. and found the whole county in motion. I suppose you were informed of col. Pickering being carried off. The people here have shown much spirit in attempting to retake him; upwards of one hundred men went up the river the beginning of last week, and one of the detachments, consisting of eighteen men, commanded by capt. Ross, fell in with a party of Wild Boys of fourteen men, when a battle ensued, in which four of the Wild Boys were wounded (one of whom is since dead.) Capt. Ross unfortunately received a ball through his arm, entering his body below the short-ribs, and lodged on the other side (since cut out.) We hope he will recover. This prevented his party from pursuing the retiring Wild Boys.

"We had a letter from col. Pickering, dated in the woods, wherein we are informed, that he is well, and that he received as good usage as the situation of the country he is confined in will afford."

On the 13th instant, a tremendous storm of thunder, rain and hail, fell at Canterbury (Connecticut) many of the hail-stones as big as musket-balls, which fell in such quantities as to lie

three feet deep on the ground ; and to be a foot deep in some places, five days after the storm.

July 31. By a gentleman from Kentucky, we learn, that a party of the Wabash Indians have lately attacked the continental troops stationed at Post St. Vincents, on the north side of the Ohio—and after a severe conflict, in which a number of the soldiers were killed, the Indians were repulsed.

A letter from New York, July 28, says, "I am sorry to inform you, that the following affair happened on Saturday evening, after the news arrived of the adoption. Mr. Greenleaf, an antifederal printer, had made some very absurd remarks on the procession, in particular on the potters, who were much offended. The news gave every body offence, and about one or two o'clock a number of people went to his office, and took away his types and very much damaged his house.

The road from Pocona point towards the New York line is opened near fifty miles, so that only seventeen miles remain to be opened to complete a road from Philadelphia to the portage between Delaware and Susquehanna, at the New York line, being about one hundred and fifty miles from south to north. The road from Tioga to the above road is opened for two thirds of the distance, and the whole will be completed in a very short time. Several settlements have already been made in the woods, on the line marked out for the course of the road, before the contractors could have time to cut it, the people of the adjacent states finding they can get lands, without an expensive and heart-breaking journey to remoter scenes, and that the country through which these roads pass, will never be disturbed by the Indians.

A letter from Nazareth, dated July 22, says, "I am happy to inform you that col. Pickering is at liberty again, and that four of the gang of Wyoming are taken and put in Easton jail."

MARRIAGES.

MASSACHUSETTS.—*At Longmeadow*, Mr. Benjamin Powell to Miss Polly Dwight.

CONNECTICUT.—*At Bolton*, Deacon David Strong to Miss Silpha Davis.

NEW-YORK.—*At Poughkeepsie*, Mendon Van Kleeck, Esq. to Miss Cornelia Livingston.

NEW-JERSEY.—*At Bridgetown*, Mr. P. Benson of Philadelphia, to Miss Jane Potter.

VIRGINIA.—*At Richmond*, Mr. William Marshall to Miss Alice Adams.

SOUTH-CAROLINA.—*At Charleston*, Mr. Daniel Tharin, Esq. to Mrs. Witten, Mr. Robert Smith to Miss Elizabeth Withers.

DEATHS.

VIRGINIA.—*At Williamsburgh*, Mr. Simon Deane.—*At Alexandria*, Mr. Robert Lytle.

At BOSTON. Mrs Carter ; Edmund Quincy, esq. Rev. dr. Byles ; B. Bangs ; Miss Mary Whitmore ; Mr. Thomas Wilkes ; Mr. Joseph Gindel ; Mr. Joseph Putnam ; Mr. Francis Southwick.—*At Salem*, Mrs Elizabeth Tucker, wife of capt. Jonathan Tucker, aged 36 ; Mrs Sarah Tucker, wife of Mr. Edward Tucker, aged 33 ; Mrs Hannah Foster, wife of Mr. Daniel Foster, aged 32.—The two first mentioned persons were brothers' wives—and sisters to the husband of the last.—*At Brunswick*, Miss Sally Guest.—*At Salisbury*, Mrs Morill.—*At Braintree*, Mrs Abigail Weld.

At PEQUEA, Miss Nancy Smith, daughter of the rev. Dr. R. Smith.

At CHARLESTON. Frederic Paschkee, captain in the legion, under the command of count Pulaski, during the late war.—William Price, esq.

In BALTIMORE.—Mrs Elizabeth Mentz, and her two children, Pamela and John, struck dead by lightning.—Mrs. Frances Barney ; Mr. James Usher ; Miss Anna Ireland,

At PHILADELPHIA, Mrs Deborah David, wife of Mr. John David.—John Armistead, esq. of Virginia. Mrs. Mary Precklin, aged 91.—Frederic Hagner, esq. aged 70.—

At BLOOMSBURY, New-Jersey, Mrs Mary Claypoole, wife of Mr. David C. Claypoole.—

At CARLISLE.—Mrs. Rosanna Rofs, wife of Mr. James Rofs.—

At CHATSWORTH (Maryland).—Mr. William Young of Baltimore.

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* * The Old Bachelor—the Crisis, No. II.—statement of the exports of Philadelphia—the new roof—plan of the Philadelphia dispensary—and various other communications, intended for this number, are unavoidably postponed.

Horatius is too long, and would not well admit of a division. If the writer abridges it within reasonable bounds, it shall be inserted.

G. B. L. is too personal.

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